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Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy, 5-10. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy, 6-11. Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 7-12. Thursday: Partly cloudy, 8-13. Friday: Partly cloudy, 9-14. Saturday: Partly cloudy, 10-15. Sunday: Partly cloudy, 11-16. NEW YORK: Clear, 4-10. Monday: Partly cloudy, 5-11. Tuesday: Partly cloudy, 6-12. Wednesday: Partly cloudy, 7-13. Thursday: Partly cloudy, 8-14. Friday: Partly cloudy, 9-15. Saturday: Partly cloudy, 10-16. Sunday: Partly cloudy, 11-17.

Algeria	12.5	Lebanon	12.5
Belgium	20.0	Luxembourg	20.0
Denmark	25.0	Netherlands	15.0
Eire	16.0	Norway	20.0
Finland	23.0	Portugal	15.0
France	15.0	Sweden	20.0
Germany	15.0	Switzerland	15.0
Greece	15.0	Turkey	15.0
India	15.0	U.S. Military (Eur.)	15.0
Iran	15.0	Yugoslavia	15.0
Italy	15.0		
Israel	15.0		



ST BEFORE DEFEAT—Phalangist soldiers mill in Beirut before they were ousted from the Holiday Inn.

As Beirut Fighting Escalates

Lebanese Set Formula for Frangieh to Resign

BEIRUT, March 22 (AP)—Lebanese politicians agreed today to a formula for the resignation of President Elias Suleiman Frangieh, a move that would end the civil war in the country.

The formula, which was agreed to by a group of 15 politicians, called for Frangieh to resign and for a new president to be elected within 100 days.

The politicians also agreed to a ceasefire and to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

The bargain with Mr. Frangieh, however, still depended on his willingness to resign, and so far he has refused despite Gen. Ahdab's repeated threats.

The Syrian leadership, which has been trying to settle the strife here for months, was reported in Damascus to be pessimistic because of the battlefield escalation.

—regardless of what the political chiefs had worked out.

Even if Lebanon gets a new president, it would leave unresolved the fundamental problems that have torn the country apart. The burden would still be on Mr. Karami, Mr. Frangieh's Christian followers and their respective allies to carry out political reforms agreed at Syrian urging as part of a Jan. 22 cease-fire accord.

These were designed to give the Muslim majority more power in the Christian-dominated political and economic system.

But Karami Jumbilat, the Druze chief who is political leader of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Habib Bourguiba

Tass Assails Sadat Personally For Entering 'Western Orbit'

By Peter Osmon

MOSCOW, March 22 (UPI)—The Soviet Union is dropping the last traces of reserve in its appraisal of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. It accused him today of courting the forces of "imperialism, Zionism and reaction."

The bitterness of the criticism, which followed Mr. Sadat's decision last week to abrogate the 1971 Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty, is all the more striking because Moscow had avoided personalizing the problems with Cairo in more than a year of mounting strain. Now Mr. Sadat and his foreign minister, Ismail Fahmy, are being singled out daily.

Not even Israeli leaders have been so sharply attacked by name in recent times.

Mr. Sadat's move, a lengthy Tass commentary said today, "draws Egypt into the Western orbit and is only playing into the hands of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, i.e., forces deeply hostile to the interests of the Arabs."

The significance of finally identifying Mr. Sadat as the prime mover in Soviet-Egyptian relations is that it heightens the danger of the dispute markedly, particularly as he is being portrayed as the betrayer of a "model" relationship established by his predecessor, Abdel Gamal Nasser.

As a matter of form, criticism of individual top foreign leaders by the Kremlin is unusual. Only China's Mao Tse-tung is regularly lambasted. Soviet thinking seems to be that once a foreigner's opponent is vilified, relations are that much harder to mend.

Decoded Telex From Diplomat In Bonn: 'Help'

BONN, March 22 (Reuters).—A high-ranking British diplomat who accidentally looked himself into the British Embassy's top-secret cipher room here teleaxed a coded message to the Foreign Office in London to get him out.

Embassy sources said that after initial skepticism and an exchange of telex messages, the Foreign Office realized it was not a joke. They phoned the embassy and the diplomat was freed.

Saigon Reports Rebels Seized

SAIGON, March 22 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese security forces killed a rebel, wounded two and arrested 29 when they fought a gun battle with "reactionary elements" more than a week ago, according to the official Gisi newspaper.

The newspaper said that the fighting occurred on March 12-14 in Phu Tan District in An Giang Province, 120 miles south of Saigon.

News Agency-Closed

CAIRO, March 22 (UPI)—Libyan authorities yesterday ordered the closing down of the Tripoli office of Egypt's state-run Middle East News Agency, the agency said.

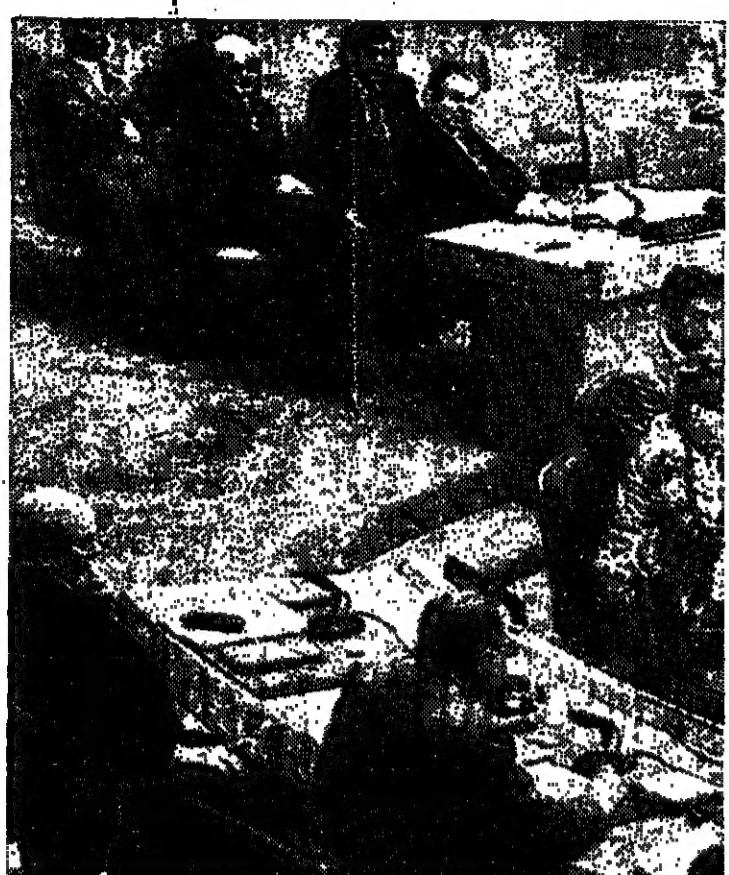
U.S. Objects to Palestinian Status

Israelis, PLO Join UN Debate On Conditions in West Bank

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 22 (AP)—The Security Council today opened a debate on Israeli practices in occupied Arab territories by voting over U.S. objections, to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to participate.

The vote set the stage for the first direct confrontation between Israel and the PLO in the Security Council.

Casting the lone vote against giving the Palestinians the same rights as a member state at the Council table, U.S. Ambassador William Scranton declared that the move was a concerted attempt to disregard the rules of procedure.



AT THE UN—Egypt's delegate, Khatat Abdel Meguid (lower right), addressed the Security Council yesterday while the PLO delegate, Zehdi Labib Terzi (next to Mr. Meguid), and the Israeli delegate, Chaim Herzog, (at desk, top) listened to the speech, which denounced Israeli policy.

blocked army vehicles on the Jerusalem-Jericho highway. Israeli authorities reported the West Bank and East Jerusalem quiet on the first day of informal talks before the Security Council session to discuss the situation in the occupied territory.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Mohammed al-Jabari, the mayor of Hebron, one of the largest towns in the West Bank, rescinded his resignation after occupation authorities removed the curfew on the neighboring village of Khalkhal.

His announcement followed a meeting with Arab leaders who drew up nine demands to be submitted to Israeli authorities, including promises to guarantee holy sites and restrain Jewish activists at the West Bank colony of Kiryat Arba.

Break in Relations Considered

3 Libyans Accused by Tunisia Of Plotting to Murder Leaders

TUNIS, March 22 (UPI)—Tunisia said today it had arrested three Libyans for conspiring to kill Tunisian leaders.

Informed sources said Tunisia would withdraw its ambassador to Libya and might break diplomatic relations entirely.

A French radio report said the targets were President Habib Bourguiba and his designated successor, President Hedi Nouira. Tunisian police declined to confirm the report.

British Offers 2-Step Rhodesia Plan

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, March 22 (UPI)—Britain today proposed a two-stage plan to end the Rhodesian crisis and offered to join other countries in making financial aid available to Rhodesia to insure the country's transition to a multi-racial society.

At the same time, however, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan, who outlined the proposal to the House of Commons this afternoon, made it clear that no such diplomatic and financial assistance would be forthcoming unless Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith agreed to accept the principle of majority rule and to hold democratic elections within 18 months to two years.

Total of 6 Seeking Wilson Position

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Nominations closed today in the contest for the leadership of Britain's ruling Labor party, with Foreign Secretary James Callaghan still a strong favorite to become the next prime minister. He is challenged by five other Cabinet ministers.

There were no late entries before the noon deadline in the race to find a successor to Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who surprised the nation last week by announcing his intention to resign.

Arab Boy, 14, Dies

JERUSALEM, March 22 (UPI)—A 14-year-old Arab boy shot during a stone-throwing confrontation with Israeli troops died today, intensifying the threat of widespread violent protests against nine years of Israeli occupation.

'We Want to Be Free Now' Is Typical View

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 22 (UPI)—The mood in the black townships surrounding this white-rum capital has been one of growing militancy and of contempt for both African nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo and Prime Minister Ian Smith following the collapse of their constitutional talks here last week.

Moreover, there is a strong feeling that the West has failed the African cause of black majority rule and that it is time to turn to the Soviet Union and Cuba for help in liberating Zimbabwe, as the 6 million blacks in this country call Rhodesia, in which there are 280,000 whites.

Militancy Rising in Black Suburbs of Salisbury

disappointed," according to Tim Gibbs, president of the white opposition's Rhodesia party. He called for an immediate resumption of the talks and chastised extremist whites for refusing to recognize the inevitability of black majority rule and the Africans for wanting it immediately.

The breakdown in the negotiations not only has dashed moderate white and black hopes for a peaceful settlement but may have also discredited for good Mr. Nkomo, the leader of the more moderate faction of the African National Council.

Salisbury Reports

latest issue of the Zimbabwe Star, which said of the talks' failure that the whites seemed "hell-bent on courting death and destruction" and that they were inviting a "holocaust" by their intransigence.

"Time is running out for the white man in Zimbabwe. Their world is crumbling all around them," said the African National Council's weekly newspaper, "yet daily we are shown evidence that white people do not see the writing on the wall."

"I want to be a human, being in my own country. I don't want to be a third-grade citizen," a youthful African said at the Mushandira Pamwe Hotel, a center of African politics in Highfield. "Color doesn't mean anything... If we are all human beings, then we are all human beings and should be treated equally."

Promoting Accord Without Jolting Afrikans

Rhodesia Situation Puts Vorster on Spot

By Henry Kamm

JOHANNESBURG, March 22 (UPI)—The collapse of the Rhodesian constitutional negotiations between Prime Minister Ian Smith and the black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo has heightened the South African government's sense of urgency in prevailing on Mr. Smith to soften his position against majority rule, according to informed sources here and in Cape Town and Pretoria.

Last UNITA Forces in Angola Are Reported Routed by MiGs

JOHANNESBURG, March 22 (AP)—Bitter enemies and cold-shoulders by their friends, the pro-Western guerrillas in Angola appear to have lost their last, best ditch war against the Soviet-supported government in Angola.

According to a newspaper report here today, the guerrilla forces of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) have virtually disintegrated after a series of attacks by MIG-17 fighter-bombers of the Popular Movement (MPLA) government.

UNITA finds itself almost completely isolated from the outside world as former staunch allies in states surrounding Angola sever their links and quietly show it the door.

Mr. Savimbi and his guerrilla forces resorted with apparent success to hit-and-run attacks on Cuban-led forces of the Marxist MPLA after being ousted from all major cities in the country in a lightning series of MPLA military victories last month.

Small Victories Claimed

Since then UNITA has claimed a series of minor victories in ambushes against the MPLA, capturing Cuban troops and Soviet-supplied arms. But for two weeks until today, there was virtually no news of what was rapidly becoming a forgotten war.

Newsmen have been unable to get into Angola to interview Mr. Savimbi. On the other side, the MPLA government has expelled virtually all Western correspondents. Those remaining limit themselves to reporting government statements.

Today the normally reliable Johannesburg Star, quoting unnamed sources, said that UNITA's remaining forces have fled into the bush or out of Angola from their last major base at Gago Coutinho, near the Zambian border, after being decimated by the MIG attacks. The attacks reportedly lasted five days and were carried out more than two weeks ago.

There was no news of Mr. Savimbi's fate following the raids but one of UNITA's three top commanders, Smart Chatta, was reported killed.

UNITA had said it had about 2,000 guerrillas operating in dispersed bands in southern and central Angola, plus 10,000 in training and enough arms for two years.

But according to the Star report, Mr. Savimbi's military position was seriously weakened with the rapid severance of his links with the outside world.

Marines Assailed Over Desertions

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI)—Marines are deserting at more than three times the rate recorded at the height of the Vietnam war and four times higher than in any other service, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said yesterday.

Rep. Aspin said, "The Marines' terrible drug and discipline problems, added to rising desertions, paint a dismal portrait of a badly debilitated corps."

Pentagon figures showed for every 100 men in Marine uniform last year, there were 30 cases of absenteeism, he said. In some cases, the men would be absent without leave for only a day or hour, but in 11 cases of each 30 cited, the absence lasted more than 30 days and was considered desertion, he said.

Denials Fail to Halt Argentine Coup Talk

BUENOS AIRES, March 22 (Reuters)—Strikers paralyzed Argentina's automobile industry today, increasing social and political tensions which have started rumors of an imminent military coup against the government of President Isabel Peron.

But the Peronist party deputy chairman, Domingo Elitel, told a meeting in northern Chaco Province yesterday, "A coup is definitely ruled out."

Newspapers reacted skeptically. One commented that preparations for a coup were now so advanced and acknowledged by almost everybody that "all that's lacking is advertising on television."

While leaders of six political parties discussed arrangements for a multiparty conference tomorrow—designated, in the words of Radical party leader Ricardo Balbin, "to try to cure the patient in the last five minutes before death"—militant workers defied orthodox Peronist leaders.

Cordoba as Center

The central industrial city of Cordoba was the main center of labor protest against the government's austerity program,

the neighboring country and anxiety over the prospect of intensified warfare have also narrowed Prime Minister John Vorster's scope of action.

South Africa's problem is that its government believes that Mr. Smith's efforts to put off majority rule indefinitely make an outbreak of war inevitable and, any war by blacks against white rule in this region carries a great potential of spreading to this country.

For that reason, Mr. Vorster is authoritatively reported to be-

lieve that a speedy transition to black rule in Rhodesia is South Africa's best means of assuring the continuation of white rule here.

But much of South Africa's white public, particularly in Mr. Vorster's Nationalist party, has not evolved as far as the government in its thinking. The idea of black majority rule in Rhodesia is as unpalatable to them as it is to white Rhodesians.

This feeling is not restricted to Afrikaners but prevails also among the significant sector of the English-speaking population that considers white Rhodesians a kindred people.

The bond of emotional kinship between the ruling white minorities of the two countries, buttressed by their certainty that their present high standard of living is bound to be lowered by a rise in black political power, makes the application of overt South African pressure on Mr. Smith a matter of domestic political sensitivity.

For that reason, South Africa is said by official sources to have refrained from applying the most direct means of pressure available: its complete control, since Mozambique closed its border with Rhodesia, over all land access to Rhodesia.

South Africa's bold diplomatic initiative, carried out in conjunction with such moderate black heads of state as Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, to bring Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo to the negotiating table appears to have collapsed with the break-off of the talks.

South African diplomats are believed to be impressing on Mr. Smith their government's readiness to take any military measures in his support. But Mr. Smith is known to feel that the South African whites will not allow their government to stand by idly if white lives are endangered in Rhodesia.

Intervention in Angola

Mr. Smith is said to suspect with some justification, that South African hawk have been strengthened in their negative attitude toward Mr. Vorster's policy of accommodation by the success of the Soviet and Cuban intervention in Angola and by a growing feeling that military considerations require the preservation of all possible "anti-Communist" bulwarks.

But the failure of South African intervention in Angola, while based on a hope that Western powers, particularly the United States, would support that military effort, has provided arguments equally to South African doves, who believe that accommodation, rather than confrontation, is an isolated country's best hope.

In official circles it is said that concrete measures to the extent of an isolated war in Rhodesia have not yet been decided upon. These circles assert that Mr. Smith has been clearly told that South Africa is not committed to prop up his government.

The most South Africa would do, it is said, is to give white Rhodesians a chance to choose whether to flee across the border or stay. If they choose to stay, according to official circles, South Africa would not act to protect them.

Language Divide Is Ordered Ended In Brussels Area

BRUSSELS, March 22 (Reuters)—The council of state ordered the ending of segregation of French and Dutch speakers at a Brussels town hall, a point of tension in a recent move to linguistically divide the city.

The council, the highest authority on constitutional law, ruled Friday that separate counters for members of the country's two language communities contravened regulations that public administration in Brussels must be bilingual.

The introduction of separate counters in the Brussels borough of Schaerbeek led to a series of demonstrations by Dutch-speaking Flemings condemning the segregation.

The separation was started by Schaerbeek Mayor Roger Nols—a member of the Federalist French-speaking party.

Brussels is now a largely French-speaking enclave in Dutch-speaking Flanders.

which seeks to hold wage increases to 30 per cent while allowing prices to rise by up to 100 per cent.

At least 15,000 men were involved in unofficial strikes which paralyzed eight car-assembly plants and parts manufacturers in Cordoba.

There were also wildcat strikes in dozens of small factories in the Buenos Aires industrial belt. Banks in Cordoba were also closed, with clerks protesting the kidnapping of three of their union officials.

Tomorrow's meeting, scheduled to bring together Peronist leaders, not including Mrs. Peron, with the Radicals and four minor parties, will try to work out emergency programs on which all can cooperate in an effort to control economic chaos, social unrest and political violence.

The military were asked if they would contribute their views to the meeting but declined, informed sources said.



BORDER PATROL—A soldier of Mozambique's Frontline movement peers into Rhodesia.

Spanish Cabinet Moves Slowly on Reforms

By Henry Gimiger

MADRID, March 22 (UPI)—Of seven proposed measures to change the political and social face of Spain, the three-month-old government has acted on four and only one of those is in effect.

The government, which out-

lined the plan of political changes in January, has been caught in a crossfire of criticism from groups to its left that term its performance inadequate and from groups to its right that fear it is undermining the political and social system set up by the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The only one of the seven mea-

asures that is now in effect is a decree limiting last summer's anti-terrorism law, which had provisions for summary legal action and punishment involving such a wide variety of offenses that it posed a threat to all opposition activity.

Three of the proposed measures—the right of assembly, the right of association and a restriction on the right of authorities to declare assemblies and associations illegal—have been approved for action by parliament.

Three other measures are under study. They would transform the parliament into a bicameral legislature, reorganize the state-run labor syndicates and set out the mode of elections and how parties—which have been illegal—would compete in them.

The first of the three bills approved for action by the parliament would limit the sweeping powers that the government has enjoyed to suppress the right of assembly. Until now any gathering of more than 30 persons has been subject to official regulation and authorization.

Under the proposed measure, the organizers of an indoor meeting would theoretically no longer need permission but would have to notify the governor of the province three days in advance, specifying when, where and why the meeting is to be held.

Power to forbid

The governor may ask for more information if he has a "reasonable doubt" of the legality of the gathering, a stipulation that implies power to forbid it.

In the case of open-air meetings, permission must be requested 10 days in advance, so that prompt demonstrations of protest are precluded. If the governor has given no answer within five days, his silence is assumed to mean consent.

The second measure on the right of association would open the way for the formation of political parties outside the control of the National Movement, the Fascist-inspired political framework set up under Franco after the Civil War of 1936-1939.

Under the new bill, the Ministry of the Interior would give authorization for a party and its decisions could be appealed to a special court called the Tribunal of Guarantees.

Groups that would be barred are those that seek to establish a totalitarian regime, that endanger the sovereignty, integrity, independence or security of the nation, that use violence or subversion or that are contrary to public morals. This would preclude, in particular, the Communist party and other extreme Marxist groups and separatist groups like the Basque organization, ETA.

The third measure concerns changes in the penal code as a necessary legal complement to the bills on assembly and association. The present vaguely worded code gives the government sweeping and arbitrary powers such as Article 172 which says, in part, that illegal associations are "those prohibited by the competent authority."

The negative reaction turned out to be stronger than the administration had anticipated. Several members of Congress have informed the administration that any effort to sell arms to Egypt through the government's foreign military sales program would result in a bitter debate.

Britain Offers Two-Step Plan For Settling Rhodesian Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

garded as illegal by Britain and other members of the Commonwealth—unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965 to prolong the rule of the country's minority whites over its 6 million blacks.

Once these basic principles were accepted, the second stage of the British plan could be implemented. It would involve detailed negotiations setting out election procedures and leading eventually to a new form of government. Mr. Callaghan said that Britain would be willing to send representatives to these talks.

Embarrassment Feared

That statement brought a question from Judith Hart, a Labor member of Parliament, who asked whether the British government was not running a risk by offering to help devise a settlement that could prove unacceptable to black Africans and, hence, embarrass this country.

"We have no intention of going into Rhodesia to pull anybody's chestnuts out of the fire," Mr. Callaghan said. "But if there is an agreement acceptable to all shades of opinion, we must be ready if necessary, to assist in ensuring that the settlement is translated into reality."

To reinforce the point about security, Mr. Callaghan told the Commons that detailed negotiations might have to involve a "wider constituency"—including the black nations that surround Rhodesia as well as the Rhodesian guerrillas now engaged in staging areas inside Mozambique.

Later this afternoon, Mr. Callaghan conferred with Foreign Minister Anthony Gromyko of the Soviet Union, who arrived for three days of talks. Foreign Of-

Blacks Bitter In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

whites are just excessively greedy in refusing to allow the blacks to share in the whites' good life—high salaries, nice homes and other perquisites.

"What right have these misfits and scum of Western Europe to suggest that the wealth that has been created with our blood, sweat and tears is their exclusive right?" the Zimbabwean Black asked in an unusually bitter attack on the white community.

But several of the Africans interviewed made a special point of saying that they did not want the whites to leave but hoped that whites and blacks could govern and live together and share the country's wealth.

A strong impression received in talking with educated Africans was that they are now looking increasingly toward the Soviet Union and Cuba for help in their struggle and that they have no fear of what they call the white man's "Communist bogey."

"We don't know what Communism is," an African said. "But if the Soviets and Cubans will help us get our freedom, it must be better than the West." His views were endorsed by others standing around him.

"We're not worried about them taking over the country," the man said of the Russians and Cubans. "We can handle them. Anyway, a Communist-led Zimbabwe would not be any worse than what we have now."

Tito Ends 4-Nation Trip

BELGRADE, March 22 (UPI)—President Tito, 83, returned home today after a 13-day tour which included visits to Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Portugal.

Consulting Role Asked

Italy's Economic Measures Assailed by Reds as Unjust

ROME, March 22 (UPI)—The Communist party today attacked the government's emergency economic measures as unjust and demanded to be included in a new round of political consultations on crisis policy.

The Communists issued their demand in a resolution approved by party leaders as the ruling Christian Democrats met at a policy-making party congress.

The resolution said that emergency taxes and increases in indirect taxes decreased last week to halt the precipitous fall of the lira presented "intolerable injustices" and threatened to plunge the economy further into recession.

Calling the heart of the problem political, the Communists said that they had accepted a proposal by the small but influential Republican party "for a comparison of views among all the democratic forces on the theme of economic policy."

Christian Democratic Premier Aldo Moro, who heads a minority one-party government, included Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer in a round of consultations before the Cabinet acts Wednesday night.

But the Communists criticized this as occurring only "at the last minute and in a reluctant way" and said that the government did not take into account their proposals or those of union leaders.

"It cannot be accepted that this policy and this way of government will continue," the Communists leaders said. "It is now that they must give concrete signs of willingness to change their direction."

Fall of the Lira

"And this is the moment to begin a wide comparison of views on proposals that the Italian Communist party and other democratic forces are advancing to achieve a secure economic revival and social progress," they said.

The immediate issue was the reaction of the Moro government

to a 28-per-cent drop in the value of the lira during two months to a record low of 880 to the dollar Wednesday.

The government raised gasoline prices and sales taxes on cars, liquor and restaurant meals and increased the bank discount rate from 8 to 12 per cent and the prime lending rate from 12 to 18 per cent.

Defense Minister Arnaldo Forlani told the Christian Democrats today that a careful dialogue with the Communists might help them renew a rapport with the Socialists.

Mr. Forlani, a leader of a conservative faction, said that the Christian Democrats needed to clearly redefine their role as Italy's dominant party and could not avoid exchanging views on "real questions" with the West's largest Communist party.

Although Mr. Forlani had been mentioned as a possible challenger for the party secretary's job held by the more liberal Benigno Zaccagnini, this speech generally echoed the themes put forth earlier by Mr. Zaccagnini. He said he did not declare himself a candidate for the post and stressed that "the first requirement of this congress is not to offer the image of a party that is irresolute and irreparably divided."

Demand Refused

The Christian Democrats have so far refused to consider the Communists' demand for a "historic compromise" that would give them a power-sharing role with Christian Democrats and Socialists in a three-way coalition.

"I believe a 'no' to the 'historic compromise' cannot be given only in the name of basic anti-Communism, like a conditioned reflex of old memories," Mr. Forlani said.

A party like the Christian Democrats must avoid a confrontation with the Communist party on real questions. Trying to define the sense of confrontation with the Communist party can be the right way to establish a new rapport with the Socialists who today—to avoid the nightmare of a "historic compromise"—seek escape in a leftist alternative.

But, Mr. Forlani warned, "in our confrontation, we must protect ourselves and work to be strong enough in order not to develop a confused course. It is realistic to imagine that, if the Communists are present in the government, the Soviet Union will expect some advantage for itself."

Mr. Zaccagnini and Premier Moro, the party's progressive wing, favor an open exchange of views with the Communists on key policy matters but stop short of any formal policy-making role. Party conservatives oppose any kind of power deal.

Soviet Georgia Faces Severe Crop Failures

MOSCOW, March 22 (UPI)—The republic of Georgia, one of the richest agricultural areas in the Soviet Union, is faced with severe crop failure following one of the worst winters in years.

The Georgian Communist party first secretary, Eduard Shevardnadze, said damage in some areas has been "huge." He called for strict discipline among officials and the paying of bonuses to farm workers in an attempt to recover at least part of the crop.

Worst hit have been vineyards, grain and vegetables, although potatoes and cabbage are expected to be affected later in the year.

A report on the situation was delivered Tuesday by Mr. Shevardnadze to a party meeting in Tbilisi, the Georgian capital.

As much as 5 1/2 feet of snow has covered the ground in parts of Georgia, interrupting industrial production, cutting gas and fuel supplies. Avalanches have damaged planting areas and prevented spring sowing.

U.S. Troops Begin Withdrawal From Thailand Bases

BANGKOK, March 22 (UPI)—Within 24 hours of a Thai government order to get out, 118 GIs left the country aboard two U.S. Air Force planes, U.S. military spokesmen said today.

The two C-130 flights carrying servicemen who manned an electronic spy station north of Bangkok left Thailand late last night, the spokesmen said. All but 270 of the 3,500 U.S. servicemen in Thailand were ordered to leave.

The spokesmen said that the withdrawal will be completed as quickly as possible, probably well before the July 20 deadline.

Bangkok today was calm after the government rejected a plan to institute martial law in the wake of anti-U.S. demonstration which left three dead and scores wounded yesterday.

The casualties occurred when pro-U.S. students fired guns at a tossed a hand grenade into a march by leftist students through Bangkok streets to the U.S. Embassy.

No Americans were involved harmed in the demonstration. The violence. Thai police the 3,000 marchers out of U.S. Embassy grounds.



VISITING—Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative party in Britain, met yesterday with Golda Meir, former Israeli premier, during a visit to Israel.

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Against Couple in Bank Robbery

Miss Hearst May Testify in New SLA Trials

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—In the wake of the conviction of Patricia Hearst, U.S. Attorney James Browning Jr. said yesterday that he expected more criminal prosecutions involving the Symbionese Liberation Army, supported "quite possibly" by testimony by the 23-year-old heiress.

Addressing reporters the morning after a jury of seven women

and five men found Miss Hearst guilty of armed bank robbery, he said that:

• It was "quite possible" that Miss Hearst would appear before a federal grand jury here to implicate SLA members William and Emily Harris in the April 15, 1974, robbery of a San Francisco bank for which she was convicted.

• She "probably" will testify

before another grand jury investigating her kidnapping in Berkeley by the SLA on Feb. 4, 1974.

But, Mr. Browning carefully declined comment when asked if Miss Hearst or others might face charges in connection with the robbery of a bank in Carmichael, Calif., last April. "That decision is going to have to be made there," he said, referring to the Office of the U.S. Attorney in Sacramento, the state capital.

Steven Soliah, a 27-year-old house painter with whom Miss Hearst allegedly was living at the time of her arrest, is on trial now in Sacramento for the Carmichael robbery, in which a woman customer was killed by a bullet from a shotgun.

Authorities say the marked currency taken in the robbery—called bait money—was found in the apartment Miss Hearst shared with Mr. Soliah and captured fugitive Wendy Yoshimura. [Miss Hearst's lawyers said that she would be in great danger in Los Angeles and moved to prevent her transfer there to face kidnapping and assault charges until after her sentencing here for bank robbery. United Press International reported.]

[Miss Hearst faces state charges in Los Angeles along with the Harris couple. She has testified that she is afraid of them.]

[During a meeting with government and defense attorneys, Miss Hearst's sentencing date was moved up a week to April 12 but U.S. District Judge Oliver Carter turned down a motion to keep her in the San Francisco area.]

Meanwhile, one of the jurors who convicted Miss Hearst said that the jury was initially split on a verdict.

"There was more than one vote," said juror Philip Crabbe, 35, an Oakland letter carrier.

"I don't know how many ballots we took. I didn't keep track. There were discussions but nothing earth-shattering. We didn't just walk in and agree. There were some discussions over certain points."

Though the jurors made a pact not to talk to the news media about the trial, Crabbe said, yesterday two of them were willing to describe their own reaction to certain aspects of the 39-day trial.

Said juror Norman Grim, 43, a San Mateo aircraft mechanic: "I can't buy the fact that she [Miss Hearst] was being coerced."

Feminist Perspective

Mr. Crabbe said that the tape of Miss Hearst's conversation in jail with a long-time friend visiting her, Trish Tobin, was "more important than some things" in the verdict. On that tape, Miss Hearst confided to her friend that she was "pissed off, God damn it," by her arrest and added that if she issued any statement, it would be from "a revolutionary feminist perspective."

Mr. Crabbe said that, while all the jurors stood by their verdict, none was "entirely happy" about having to reach it.

Mr. Grim did not, however, hesitate about reaching a guilty verdict. He said that he felt there had been numerous occasions when Miss Hearst could have escaped—if her story were true that fear of her captors made her participate in the San Francisco bank robbery.

"A month later, with nobody else around, she shot up Mel's Sporting Goods [in Los Angeles]," Mr. Grim said.

"We couldn't really buy the reflex action explanation. She picked up a gun and emptied it and then picked up the other one. That kind of made you believe she was in the bank voluntarily. That wasn't the only thing that led us to believe that. She did a very good job of being a fugitive. She never contacted any of her family."

He said that the Trish Tobin tape made after her arrest "didn't jibe" with her claim to having been a victim of thought control. "We just couldn't buy the whole package and, the way it was presented, you had to buy the whole package," he said.

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Ford Signs Two Pacts On Women's Rights

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP)—President Ford signed two international conventions today guaranteeing political rights for women.

They are the Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women, signed in Bogota in 1948, and the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, signed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1953. The U.S. Senate ratified both conventions in January.

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Woman Killed in Crash of Plane Which Took Off Without a Pilot

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 22 (AP)—Joyce Arrington, who did not know how to fly a plane, was killed when the single-engine aircraft in which she was a passenger took off accidentally, then crashed when she tried to land it.

Officers said the pilot of the Cessna 210, Dr. Jack Delhotel, 52, had trouble starting the plane's engine yesterday and was outside cranking the propeller when the engine caught. The plane suddenly began moving.

It climbed into the air before Dr. Delhotel could get back aboard. The police said he attempted to hold on to the plane and was dragged part way down the runway before he released his grip. He received minor bruises and cuts.

Mrs. Arrington, 51, apparently was able to steer the plane and made several approaches to the runway. The plane climbed to a height of about 5,000 feet. Authorities attempted to radio Mrs. Arrington but the plane's equipment apparently was not turned on.

The plane was in the air for 18 minutes before Mrs. Arrington attempted a landing. But when the plane came in, its right wing caught on the ground, flipping it about the runway.



IN HAPPIER TIMES—Spider Sabich and Claudine Longet were photographed together at ski races last December.

Singer-Actress Faces Charge In Fatal Shooting of U.S. Skier

ASPEN, Colo., March 22 (UPI).

French-born singer-actress Claudine Longet was told in court today she will face criminal charges with the skier who was killed in the fatal shooting of the former world professional ski champion, Vladimir (Spider) Sabich.

Miss Longet, 34, spent more than an hour in the tiny courtroom as a Pitkin County judge advised her of her rights. She

left weeping and holding hands with singer Andy Williams, from whom she was divorced 18 months ago.

Mr. Sabich, 31, was shot once in the stomach yesterday at his \$250,000 home in Starwood, an exclusive area in the Colorado Rockies. Miss Longet had lived with the skier for the last two years.

"Until we've had a more complete field investigation, we won't be able to determine what type of charges are going to be filed," said Frank Tucker, the district attorney.

Other Charges

At the hearing, officials indicated Miss Longet might face charges of criminal negligent homicide but Mr. Tucker refused to confirm reports that the shooting was accidental.

"It was appropriate from what we know now to have her advised on those charges but it may be appropriate at some time in the future to have her advised on other charges that may be more or less serious. They could range from anything from murder to simple manslaughter."

In Colorado, negligent homicide carries a maximum sentence of a \$5,000 fine and two years in prison.

"The investigation is centering on whether the shooting was accidental or intentional," Mr. Tucker said. "I have no idea what the cause was for the shooting."

Mr. Sabich won the world pro ski crown for the 1970-71 and 1971-72 seasons. He had been inactive since suffering a vertebra fracture in the last race of the 1973 season. He started his amateur skiing career at Colorado University and finished fifth in the 1968 Winter Olympics at Grenoble.

First Assembly

About 515 candidates stood for the 250 seats in the first National Assembly elected by one of the new Communist countries of Indochina.

Only 46 women were listed as represented in the new parliament, including nine from the army contingent.

Mr. Nim also listed the population of Cambodia as 7,735,279. This would indicate an increase of about 15 per cent over the latest figures of the prewar regime of King Norodom Sihanouk.

Mr. Nim gave the source of this population count as the record books of the Cambodian population.

Of these, he said, about 3.5 million persons were eligible voters, that is, not less than 18 years of age.

If this population figure were correct, it would refute charges that widespread death and killings had occurred in the wake of the take-over last April by Cambodian Communists. But Western diplomats here said that there was no way to determine the accuracy of the figure.

The elected members of the new Assembly were identified by their occupations and by regions of the country, with 50 factory workers, 50 army members and the balance peasants from five regions and five smaller sectors.

Real Powers

There was no indication from the names on the list that the new Assembly would have any major significance or policymaking powers since none of the three deputy premiers—Khieu Samphan, Teng Sary and Son Sen—who are widely believed to be the real powers behind the central government, is listed as a member of the new body.

The Assembly was established under the Cambodian Constitution that was promulgated in December.

A Western diplomat here noted that the mere fact that the election was held at all was an indication that Cambodia had consolidated its central government more quickly than had at first been thought possible.

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Rat Poison in Cookies Kills 3 U.S. Children

DURANT, Okla., March 22 (AP)—Three children died and 10 became ill after eating cookies that had been soaked in a rat poison which, authorities say, has no known antidote.

Police said the children apparently ate cookies Saturday that had been soaked in sodium fluoracetate, commonly known as Compound 1080. The cookies were on the seat of a truck that was parked in the children's neighborhood. The truck belonged to a pest exterminator, who was arrested.

Scientists Find Termites Use Sophisticated Defense System

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK, March 22 (NYT).

A team of Cornell scientists, using artificial ants as termite "enemies," has shown that a kind of termite found in Africa, Central America and Australia employs a community defense system that is believed to be one of the most sophisticated in the insect world.

The research group, led by Thomas Eisner, a biologist, found that "soldier" termites defended their colony by ejecting an odorless, viscous spray that entangled their enemies, such as ants and spiders, and irritated and partly suffocated them. It also acted as an alarm signal that recruited fellow soldiers to join the fray.

In a further refinement of their defense, the team discovered, the recruited nasute (large-nosed) soldier termites, which have nose-shaped heads, did not waste their chemical defenses but added their own spray to a target only if they themselves were assaulted.

The sole duty of the soldier termites is to protect their colony. "Worker" termites equipped with mandibles instead of noses engage in nest-building and brood-raising. They help defend the colony when necessary by biting intruders with their mandibles.

Mr. Eisner, assisted by Dr. Daniel Aneshansley and Dr. Desmond Kriston, presented the details of their work, conducted mostly in Canberra, Australia, in the recently published first issue of the Journal of Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology.

Because Australia has many

termite and ant colonies existing side by side and often competing for a nesting site, the research team was able to observe in the field the termites' defensive actions when attacked by ants, their normal enemies.

But the action in nature proved to be so swift it was hard to follow with the eye and to record exactly how the termites acted. So Mr. Eisner and his associates took the termites into the laboratory. There, using movie cameras with high-powered lenses and other sophisticated optical equipment, they were able to observe the tiny animals' most minute actions.

The team, assisted by Australian scientists, used live ants, centipedes and spiders—all termite enemies.

To create a controlled situation between termites and ants that could be precisely recorded on film and videotape, the researchers devised an artificial ant, consisting of a tiny twisting bar of metal made to move by a concealed magnet or by an attached bar.

Groups of 40 soldier termites, which the researchers called "little more than walking spray guns," were placed in a glass dish. As the twisting metal bar approached them, simulating the movement of an ant, they formed a circle around it, noses pointing toward it.

When the bar touched one of them, the termite spurted the chemical from its head onto the bar.

Pour ses feutres gris,
un homme élégant a son chapelier.
Pour ses chaussettes brodées,
il aura maintenant

monsieur balmain

261, rue Saint-Honoré (angle rue Cambon)

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Trinket May Have Been Key To Conviction of Heiress

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—It was midway in the trial of Patricia Hearst, but the prosecution, U.S. Attorney James Browning Jr., was not paying much attention to the testimony.

He was reading a magazine article by Symbionese Liberation Army members William and Emily Harris—twenty months underground with Patty—and underlying key paragraphs with pen.

And what he found, Mr. Browning said yesterday, was an important piece of evidence—one that may well have convinced the jury that Miss Hearst had not testified truthfully during her trial.

The Harris, accused by Miss Hearst of coercing her into crime, avoided valuable assistance in convicting the 23-year-old heiress of armed bank robbery.

The evidence, Mr. Browning explained with great relish, was a figurine—a small black face of an Olmec monkey replica from Mexico.

"The most interesting bit of evidence—the one I was most enthusiastic about—didn't develop until the trial was already under way," he recalled. "It was the Olmec monkey."

The story of the monkey face began with the receipt of an SLA tape recording in June, 1974, the month after Willie Wolfe, one of the SLA members, died in a

shooting with Los Angeles police. On the tape, Miss Hearst mourned the loss of Wolfe, saying she had loved him and observing: "The pigs probably have the little Olmec monkey that Cujo [Wolfe] wore around his neck. He gave me the face one night to wear around my neck."

At that time, there was confusion among law enforcement authorities as to what she was talking about. An FBI transcript of the tape referred to the "Old Mac Monkey."

When the police recovered Wolfe's charred body from the scene of the fiery shootout in Los Angeles they had found what was left of a tiny monkey-shaped trinket. But nearly two years later, in preparations for her trial, the significance of her taped statement and the recovery of the trinket had been overlooked—momentarily.

Then, after Miss Hearst had testified, the Harris' story of their life with the celebrated fugitive was published in the magazine New Times.

Their account was published as the couple awaited trial for kidnapping, robbery and assault with a deadly weapon—the same charges Miss Hearst still faces in connection with an alleged "crime spree" with the Harris in May, 1974, in Los Angeles.

In their story, the Harris mentioned that Wolfe had given Miss Hearst a stone relic in the shape of a monkey face that he brought to Mexico. "He called it an Olmec or something," Mrs. Harris said. "Patty wore it all the time around her neck. After the shooting, she stopped wearing it and carried it in her purse instead, but she always had it with her."

The Harris' claim followed on the heels of Miss Hearst's sworn testimony that she "couldn't stand" Wolfe—that he had "sexually assaulted" her in a tiny closet where her SLA captors had held her bound and blindfolded.

Face on the Rock

His interest awakened, Mr. Browning recalled that the FBI had found in Miss Hearst's purse after her arrest what had been listed on an FBI inventory as a "rock."

One day after court, he asked FBI agent Thomas Fadden—the man who arrested her—whether the "rock" contained any facial markings.

"He said, 'Yeah, I think it does,'" Mr. Browning said yesterday. "I said, 'Let's go take another look at that rock.'"

They found the monkey face. When it came time for the government to present rebuttal testimony, the prosecution was ready to attack Miss Hearst's contention that she despised Willie Wolfe.

Offered into evidence was an enlarged photograph of the defendant with members of the SLA, taken some time before the Los Angeles shootout. The defense stipulated that the stone object on a necklace around her neck once belonged to Wolfe.

Trinket Identified

Los Angeles Police Sgt. Raymond Callahan took the witness stand to identify a charred monkey-shaped trinket as having been found beneath Wolfe's body.

A University of California at Los Angeles archaeology professor, Clement Melgare, testified that the trinket Wolfe carried and the trinket Miss Hearst carried were related Olmec replicas from Mexico.

In his closing statement to the jury, Mr. Browning dwelled at length on the significance of Miss Hearst's apparent keesha and how it contrasted with her testimony.

"On the occasion of her arrest, she had this little stone face in her purse that Willie Wolfe gave her over a year and a half after he 'raped' her, according to her," the prosecutor said. "She couldn't stand him, and yet there is this little stone face that can't say anything, but I submit to you can tell us a lot."

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Light Rains Ease Wheat Threat in U.S. 'Dust Bowl'

CHICAGO, March 22 (NYT)—Light rains in the last 10 days over the old "dust-bowl" areas of Kansas and Oklahoma have helped keep part of the winter-wheat crop there alive and have checked damage from winds.

But more than 1.3 million acres of the 17 million acres of crop land in Kansas, the nation's largest wheat-producing state, have already "blown out" or the crop cover on them has been severely damaged and an additional 2.4 million acres of Kansas crop land may "blow," the state's chief soil conservationist said Saturday.

Heavier rains fell in central and northwestern Kansas and in the central wheat region of Oklahoma. Between them, Kansas and Oklahoma normally produce more than 500 million bushels of winter wheat, almost as much wheat as the United States consumes domestically each year.

Private analysts now assume that even if more than half of the Kansas and Oklahoma winter wheat crop is lost this spring, the 1976 crop year could begin with a new-crop and carryover supply of more than 2 billion bushels, giving the country another year of large wheat production.

Kidnap Victim Freed

NUORO, Sardinia, March 22 (AP)—Kidnapper last night released Salvatore Piras, a Sardinian landowner whom they seized more than two months ago, police reported today. A ransom apparently was paid but the amount was not disclosed.

Time Overtakes Rhodesia

It is not too easy to know just what was said—or how—in the talks between Prime Minister Ian Smith and black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo. Whatever transition is made between the present control of Rhodesia by its small, white minority (270,000) and finding an equitable voice for the overwhelming black majority (5 million) is bound to be painful for all concerned, however right and inevitable. But if a gradual system of increasing black voting had been instituted a decade ago, that transition might have been made with a minimum of confusion. Instead, in 1965 Rhodesia made a declaration of white independence for the purpose of forestalling just such a move by the British. And now nothing Ian Smith may say in favor of gradualism can win black acceptance.

This bears with it the irony that after the breakdown of the Smith-Nkomo discussions, Rhodesians are talking of returning the burden of deciding their future to Westminster, as if the British did not have enough troubles of their own, including Ulster. But there is more than irony in the present Rhodesian stalemate: There is ineptness, tragedy on a massive scale.

For Rhodesia no longer has an ally in neighboring Portuguese colonies and even South Africa believes (or at least its govern-

ment does) that Smith has been much too inflexible with the blacks, given the very activist black governments that now rule Angola and, especially, Mozambique. Moreover, there are still Soviet-armed Cubans in Africa; the Organization of African Unity is unanimously backing Rhodesia's blacks and the United States is offering economic assistance to Mozambique to make up for its losses in closing down Rhodesia's access to its ports.

In sum, time has overtaken white Rhodesia, as it was certain to do. The anomaly of a handful of whites dominating a rich and fertile country chiefly inhabited by, and labored for, by blacks will not endure—and, in the mood of the last half of the 20th century, was never capable of enduring.

In such circumstances, even a belated recognition of the facts of today's life by the Smith government might come too late to avert a bloody clash of races. At best, it would probably mean that the transition would be too rapid to avoid great economic and political confusion. But each delay, each interruption of rational discussion, heightens the danger that the shape of things in Rhodesia will be shattered by violence and its future darkened by the long-lasting bitterness and improvisation that violence insures.

On the West Bank...

Israel's nine-year administration of the Jordan West Bank—surely among the most benign military occupations of modern times—is undergoing a severe challenge. The immediate cause of the past month's unrest among Arab Palestinians is relatively trivial; the questions raised for Israel's future policy toward its Arab neighbors are fundamental.

Rioting in West Bank towns and East Jerusalem has little to do with the Palestine Liberation Organization or any other radical pressure group. It is rather an expression of localized resentment at an obscure decision of a lone Israeli magistrate concerning the rights of religious Jews to pray on Jerusalem's Temple Mount, which is also a Moslem holy place. This decision was as objectionable to the Israeli government as to the Arabs, and directly contravened the policy of restraint that has guided the Israelis since 1967. The decision was reversed by the Israeli Supreme Court on Sunday.

The real significance of these incidents is to demonstrate the time-bomb nature of perpetuating Israeli military rule over a million alienated Palestinians—a political anomaly that is unsatisfactory over the long run to Arabs and Israelis alike.

Many Israelis now realize their government's error in prohibiting independent political organization among West Bank residents in the early years of the occupation, before the PLO had become so firmly established in the rest of the Arab world. A

credible alternative to the PLO might have arisen; Israeli leaders had hoped that next month's municipal elections on the West Bank might lead to such an alternative Palestinian leadership. Under present circumstances, it is hard to see how anything clear-cut can emerge from these forthcoming elections.

Outside the political sphere, Israel has clearly built up a significant degree of good will among West Bank Palestinians; some are bold enough to admit it openly. Unlike the PLO ideologues, West Bank Arabs have found countless ways in which Israelis and Palestinians can work together on a day-to-day basis for mutual benefit. Once the political status of this population is clarified, it is not unreasonable to hope that these Palestinians can serve as a practical and psychological bridge between Israel and its neighbors, especially Jordan.

But continued military occupation, with no end in sight, is a festering irritant that will increasingly threaten the good will so carefully nurtured. Initially serving to strengthen Israel's security as a buffer zone, the populated occupied territories are starting to sap Israeli strength and weaken its security.

The most constructive initiative which Israeli leaders could undertake would be a calculated effort to lay the groundwork, internally and in diplomatic discussions, for a negotiated end to the decade of military occupation.

...at the UN

Only the crazy prism through which the East River's diplomatic corps views the world can justify a UN Security Council meeting now on the West Bank situation, while the far graver upheaval in Lebanon goes substantially unnoticed. The obvious reason needs no belaboring. A debate on the Israeli military occupation will provide ample opportunity for the anti-Israel rhetoric which has become the UN's most abundant staple; discussion of Lebanon would prove embarrassing and divisive to the Arab world.

But regardless of what is actually said at the Security Council debate, it will not pass as a non-event. For the first time, rep-

resentatives of Israel and the PLO will sit around the same diplomatic table. On previous occasions, when the PLO was invited to participate in Security Council debates, Israel boycotted the sessions. This time the Israeli government realized that its interests would be better served by joining in.

No one should expect serious discussion or even contact between Israel and the PLO in the sensitized Security Council forum. But their entrance into the same room at the same time at least overcomes one unnecessary diplomatic hangup.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Racial Strife in Southern Africa
The foundations of South Africa's détente policy have been undermined by the Soviet-Cuban intervention in Angola, South Africa's own counterproductive effort to thwart it and the weakening of Vorster's black interlocutors as a result of the MPLA successes. There is now a threat of a racial war in southern Africa, a development which Vorster himself described in 1974 as "the frightful alternative to détente." The nations of the West are directly affected by this situation. The security of vital sea routes and of supplies of essential raw materials is at stake. South Africa produces three quarters of non-Communist gold, 90 per cent of the West's platinum, about half its precious stones and vanadium, a third of its antimony, chromium and manganese and a quarter of its industrial diamonds, along with many other important materials. The dilemma for the West is that it must choose between supporting a South African regime whose ideals are in disharmony with its own, or alter-

natively standing idly by while the Russians build up their own hegemony under the guise of "liberation."

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Kissinger Sounds Alarm

Kissinger has sounded an alarm... And his words are all the firmer because of serious doubts which persist about the U.S. determination to face the Soviet Union... Can one believe that the same America which lost in Indochina, which refused to fight in Angola and where public opinion would agree to defend Canada if necessary but not Europe (it's too far away) is now about to exorcise its isolationist demons?

Recently the United States has shown some weakness and much hesitation: It has thus lost "credibility"... Will Kissinger's warning erase the worry, will it suffice—once "decoded" and understood by the Soviet Union—to restore the "credit rating" America seems to have lost?

—From *France-Soir* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 23, 1901
WASHINGTON.—The Russian Ambassador here and the Japanese Minister expressed surprise at the reported gathering of the Russian fleet in Korean waters and the reported ordering of the Japanese fleet to Korea. Neither has received official notice on the subject. The only reason suggested in diplomatic circles for the Russian demonstration is that it is intended as a hint to Japan to leave Manchuria alone.

Fifty Years Ago

March 23, 1926
WASHINGTON.—Two out of every 13 farmers in the country now have radio sets in their homes to aid them in business and at the same time give their families educational and entertainment programs from the "air," according to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. "Radio is a great help to agriculture; broadcasting weather predictions and crop and market prices, all this and music, too," said the Secretary.



MacVILLI. The Richmond Times Leader © 1976 Chicago Tribune.

U.S. Foreign Policy Predictions

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—This is a good time to go slow in making marked changes or start predictions in U.S. foreign policy. Too many variables are simultaneously in motion—in Washington, in Moscow (not to speak of Peking), and in relations between them.

The basis of the complexity and confusion is plain. For the first time, the United States must deal with the Soviet Union more or less as an equal. The previous U.S. position of strategic superiority and perceived economic advantage—the margin for error—is gone.

This poses for both great powers a new set of questions centering on whether they will seek out a stable relationship or whether Moscow may try to proceed from parity into some kind of one-sided advantage somewhere along the psychological-political-strategic spectrum.

Rough Answer

The rough answer the Kremlin gave at its recent Communist party congress was, I take it, to move forward, not to move in second gear, not at full tilt, meanwhile keeping an eye on targets of opportunity and on the U.S. political and diplomatic scene.

Some U.S. officials and others, however, suspect that the Soviet Union is in the grip of a gathering imperialistic surge that must somehow be contained and tamed before a state of viable co-existence can be reached, if that can happen at all.

I think that analysis is wrong; at least, it's unproven. Soviet policy in intervening in Angola and in developing missiles with heavy throw-weight, to cite the two currently leading cases—can be sensibly explained in terms of modest earlier goals. Moscow had long supported the faction that won in Angola; it started building big missiles in strategic circumstances without great anxiety, at the time. One does not have to project dark Soviet motives, even if supporting references can be found in Soviet public statements, to understand these lines of policy.

The reason not to project dark Soviet motives is not to avoid a harsh reality but to avoid cultivating a siege psychology in which serious misperceptions of Soviet policy might be made, with either lost opportunities or higher tensions resulting. Things are tough enough; they should not be made to seem desperate without sufficient cause.

Variety of Reasons

The administration, for a variety of reasons—some politically self-serving, some diplomatically calculating—does not go around crying that the Russians are out to bury us. Mr. Kissinger fits much of his hand, however, by going around defining "the issue" as the constancy of U.S. will.

Actually, U.S. will is remarkably constant. Vietnam utterly disproved the notion that the Amer-

ican people would not hang in there for a long, tough, messy, costly, confusing war. Thirty years later, U.S. troops remain in Europe—perhaps forever. No amount of Mideast perversity seems to shake our determination to help our friends (a changing cast). And so on.

The Congress, furthermore, seems about to increase the defense budget, perhaps by even more than the administration requested, chiefly in response to official alarms about Soviet adventurism and Soviet defense spending.

This is not incoherence. It is, if anything, a formidable demonstration of constancy, since the indicated alarms are on the merits debatable. It should put to rest the canard that the U.S. people are being conned into dropping their guard. In any event, the budget differences between the administration and its critics of the left cover only a small percentage of the total.

There is a very broad foreign policy consensus. The new, broadly backed Senate "détente" resolution does not so much create as confirm it.

Significantly, there are no critics on the right calling for higher arms spending. Those in this group who are running for president, for instance, respect the limits of the public's financial

tolerance and mostly attack the administration's foreign policy style or simply draw a bead on Kissinger personally.

That Reagan and Wallace are doing so poorly, and Jackson only so-so, does tentatively say something fairly important about the public's taste in foreign policy this year.

No doubt it is unwarranted to say that the public is ahead of the administration in keeping a perspective on the way world events are running. The United States has, taken its lumps, although we did not all agree on what they are. But the Soviet Union has taken its lumps, too—in Egypt, Portugal, the European Communist parties, China, Japan, on the farms, etc. They are not reeling, but we are not reeling, either.

The best policy is steadiness, by which I mean official steadiness, not just popular constancy. Fortunately, the Ford administration, to judge more by its deeds than its words, seems to understand what Mr. Ford has ceremonially abandoned the word "détente" and suspended a few Soviet-American exchange committees but otherwise he is pursuing what are essentially sound policies in respect to the big-ticket items of SALT and the Mideast.

With luck, we could get through 1976 yet.

Wilson and the Rudderless Years

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—When Harold Wilson became Prime Minister in 1964, his government's first major decision was to hold the pound at a value of \$2.80. It proved a disastrous error. For three years Britain borrowed and bluffed in an attempt to defy reality.

When the draining and futile struggle ended with devaluation in 1967, Wilson was asked on television whether he had made any mistakes. Yes, he admitted. He had underestimated the determination of "speculators" against the pound.

The episode was characteristic of Harold Wilson: To pursue a damaging fantasy and then, when reality intervened, to blame the difficulty on someone else—on speculators or newspapers or Communists. All of whom he used as whipping boys from time to time. In a 1968 economic crisis he blamed first the Reds, then the self-Britain-short brigade—the moaning mimics and wet editorialists.

One speaks of him in the past tense already, because of his surprise decision to give up his office. But it is difficult to imagine British politics without Wilson. He first became a cabinet minister before Harry Truman won the election of 1948. He has put his stamp on a political age in his country as surely as Richard Nixon has in the United States.

He shared some qualities of Nixon. He was deeply suspicious that conspiracies were being mounted against him. He was an obsessive self-justifier. With his decision to retire he issued a 4,000-word statement saying, among many other things, that he had worked 12 to 14 hours a day at 10 Downing Street, seven days a week, and read 500 documents over the average weekend.

But in essential respects he was not a Nixon. He did not use official power to punish "enemies" or enrich himself or pervert the Constitution. He could make savage personal attacks when in difficulty, but in personal relations he was generally kind—perhaps, in fact, too soft.

Before he took over in 1964, one of his critics in the Labor party said he expected Wilson to be hard to deal with but decisive as Prime Minister. He turned out to be the opposite: Easy and successful in dealing with the cantankerous factions of his party but notoriously indecisive on questions of policy. He was a Micawber who avoided tough issues, hoping that something would turn up.

Self-Deception

Wilson was a master of self-deception. He really appeared to believe that he could do such things as settle the Vietnam war for Lyndon Johnson or charm Charles de Gaulle into letting Britain enter the Common Market. After one visit to Paris, he described with delight how he had taught a lesson in basic economics to De Gaulle.

He pursued those illusions without any overall political vision—without a detectable principle except his own survival. Indeed, he switched sides on great issues with breathtaking brass, mistaking all the while that he never changed his mind.

When a Conservative government succeeded in negotiating the same terms he had sought for Common Market entry, he denounced them. In office before 1970, he sought to reform trade unions by law and restrain inflationary wage increases; in opposition afterward, he supported union demands that helped to bring on hyperinflation and raised doubts about whether the country was governable.

His years of power coincided with years of precipitous decline for Britain. From next-to-wealthiest among the Common Market

countries, it has become next-poorest. The trend has begun to sap the quality of life inside Britain and to create worrying political strains—what Peter Jenkins, the political columnist of the *Guardian*, has called "the politics of decline."

The quiet history will ask is whether Harold Wilson merely presided during this decline or exacerbated it. The economic slide, undoubtedly did start long ago, at least as far back as World War I. But might Britain not have shared with such neighbors as France and West Germany the economic miracle of the 1960s? Did it have to suffer such a loss of political will?

The sympathetic view is that his very wavering and temporizing were necessary to hold things together during a trying time. Peter Jenkins took that view recently in the *New Statesman*, emphasizing how Wilson has belatedly persuaded unions to restrain their wage demands. Jenkins wrote: "He has by cautious and sympathetic leadership restored the basis for government by consent..." He has come closer than any politician in his time to an insensitive understanding of the British people."

Some Americans who admire British character and institutions—and perhaps they are romantic—will not agree that Harold Wilson read the spirit of his people correctly. He made them comfortable, yes, but his comfort created the dangerous illusion that there could be a free lunch. It is true that the British, except in wartime, prefer mediocrity in leadership. But they have paid a heavy price for these rudderless years.

John Dornberg

From Munich:

West Germany has given birth to one of the capitalist world's most advanced forms of 'industrial democracy...'

MUNICH—There is still some debate whether it was Lenin or Stalin who first said that the Germans would never stage a revolution because it entailed stepping on the grass. But that thesis is wrong.

The real reason for the non-revolutionary disposition of the Germans, it seems, is not their innate respect for law, order and discipline. It is the establishment's remarkable ability to compromise and to defuse the issues before they become explosive by enacting all kinds of conciliatory social legislation.

The technique was developed into a fine art by Bismarck, the so-called "Iron Chancellor," a century ago, when he took the wind out of the Socialists' sails by more or less giving them what they were militating for—child labor laws, health insurance, old age insurance—long before these became demands in other countries.

Last Thursday West Germany gave birth to one of the capitalist world's most advanced forms of "industrial democracy" when the Bundestag passed the law on "paritätische Mitbestimmung."

That is one of those tongue-twisting German terms which defies precise translation. Some people call it "worker participation in management." Others prefer the expression "labor co-determination." But whatever label you choose, it calls for giving workers a virtually equal voice with shareholders on the powerful supervisory boards of some 650 of West Germany's largest companies—all those with a payroll of 2,000 or more.

To be sure, the measure, which was almost solidly backed, not only by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats but also by the opposition Christian Democrats, is a compromise version of the bill originally proposed and the result of six years of discussion and partisan bargaining.

As it stands now, though it does provide for parity nominal representation, in practice the owners and shareholders will still have the larger voice.

Momentous Aspects

One of the "labor" representatives must be a "junior executive," who will be more inclined to vote with management. Moreover, in the event of an impasse, the board chairman, who is likely to

be a shareholder representative, is entitled to a second, tie-breaking vote.

Nevertheless, the law has some spontaneous aspects and potential ramifications that go well beyond the borders of West Germany.

Curiously, however, the passage last week was met by most West Germans with an audible yawn. Indeed, opinion polls taken at intervals during the years of political horse-trading and debate before final passage suggest that less than 10 per cent of those who will actually benefit from the new law really care or know.

They regard such matters as job security and the standard of living as far more important than the power to represent their interests on the supervisory boards.

Yet, the actual concept of equal representation has a long history, and has been the intermittent goal of the Social Democrats and trade union leaders since the Weimar Republic days.

The first major postwar move toward codetermination came in 1951 when the fledgling Bonn government introduced it in the Ruhr coal and steel industries, where the system has been in effect ever since.

Among those who advocated codetermination in the Ruhr at that time were not only the SPD and the trade unions but the CDU's own left wing.

Their common aim was to break the hold over West German industry by the Ruhr industrial barons who had backed Hitler financially.

Once instituted in the Ruhr, a more moderate form of codetermination—one-third labor representation—was introduced in all the other large West German corporations.

The extension of parity representation to all major companies remained a goal of the SPD, however, during the two decades the CDU was in power, and became part of the basic social reform platform when the SPD formed a government with the liberals, the FDP, in 1968.

But, in 1968, the SPD was under considerable pressure from its strong trade union constituency to enact the legislation, the FDP, which is committed to laissez-faire free enterprise and has close ties to West German industry, dragged its heels.

Numerous models of the scheme were batted back and forth between the two governing parties. On several occasions their positions were so far apart that the debate nearly broke up the coalition.

Meanwhile, the CDU threatened to challenge any parity law in the Supreme Court on grounds that it would violate the constitutional guarantee of the rights of property. The court having already nullified a number of the government's other reform measures, this was no empty threat.

At one juncture even the American Chamber of Commerce in West Germany entered the dispute, warning that parity co-determination would lead to the shelving of investment plans by U.S. companies.

Though the compromise enacted last week does not fully satisfy either labor or management, the bigger question is what its effect will be in practice. The prediction: not much.

Organized labor here, despite its highly class-oriented beginnings, is really not interested in rocking the boat and ever since the war has pursued a policy of essentially nonconfrontational behavior. It has come to regard itself as an integral part of the capitalist system.

Rich Unions
Many of the unions have become rich and own huge enterprises themselves, including the fourth largest bank in the country.

Under the circumstances, the conservative *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* may have had a point recently when it described codetermination as a "superfluous law" that could go down in history as "just another piece of German opportunism."

Nevertheless, despite the humdrum mood of its enactment, codetermination, which will be in full effect within two years, marks the turning point for capitalism in West Germany. And the implications for other countries could prove to be considerable.

U.S. Would Review Ties

Rockefeller, in Paris, Warns
New on Red Role in Regime

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 22 (AP).—President Rockefeller warned today that the United States would have to "reappraise" its relations with France, or Italy, in event of Communist victory in the polls in those nations.

Speaking at a press conference during a Bicentennial visit here, Rockefeller said that recent statements on Communism in Western Europe were not intended as interference in French elections but that "since we are friends," Washington "had right to state its views."

Dismissed criticism by a Minister Jacques Chirac the United States was interfering in French politics. Last Mr. Chirac denounced Mitterrand leader François Mitterrand for calling on U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush following Communist statements by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Chirac sees him from calling Mr. Rockefeller today to arrange a meeting. The French Prime Minister returned from Libya to brief Mr. Rockefeller on talks with the Libyan leader.

While Day Parade Site PARIS, March 22 (UPI).—Paris' Bastille Day parade will return to the Champs-Élysées this year after President Giscard d'Estaing's policy the last two years to stage working-class neighborhoods.

Col. Mousser Qadhafi. Earlier today, Mr. Rockefeller lunched with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

In a toast at a dinner tonight given by the French Bicentennial Committee, Mr. Rockefeller urged that, 200 years after the U.S. Declaration of Independence, the United States and Western Europe proclaim a "declaration of interdependence—for never have our destinies been more closely intertwined."

Czechoslovakia, Hungary Speaking at some length on Communism, Mr. Rockefeller said at his press conference earlier that there was "confusion" over Mr. Ford's renunciation of the word "détente." While Washington still desires better relations with Communist countries, he said, Communist parties "have not abandoned their concepts of revolution." He cited Angola as a recent example.

"When Communists in Czechoslovakia thought they would 'evolutionize' in a way that didn't please the Soviet Union," he said, "the tanks moved in. We saw it before in Hungary. There has never been any Communist party in military range of the Soviet Union that has been allowed to get out of line."

He declined, however, to predict that Western Europe would suffer the same fate as Eastern Europe. He said he defined "military range" as meaning "bordering on the Soviet Union."

Mr. Rockefeller leaves tomorrow for Iran and the Far East.



Teng Hsiao-ping

Ford, Kissinger
Get Nixon Report

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UPI).—President Ford has read Richard Nixon's 60-page report on his trip to China and found it "very interesting and useful" although it contained "no startling new information," a White House spokesman said today.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen disclosed that Mr. Nixon prepared two copies of the report, which were read last week by Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Both copies were returned to Mr. Nixon Saturday at the former president's request.

"The President says it is very interesting and useful," Mr. Nessen said. He said the report is "not a classified document because it is written by a private citizen." But he added, "That is not to say the document contains no sensitive information."

Peking Paper Hints Teng Could Be Forgiven

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, March 22.—Amid signs that China's anti-rightist campaign is rapidly running out of steam, the People's Daily hinted more broadly than ever yesterday that even the prime target of the campaign might be forgiven.

The article asked rhetorically whether Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will continue in his old ways or "make a clean break and sincerely repent?" Observers here see this as a plea to Mr. Teng to admit his rightist political sins so that he can be brought back into the Chinese leadership.

Mr. Teng's fundamental sin was not putting the need for class struggle ahead of the need for economic development. Other observers believe the media are preparing the Chinese for Mr. Teng's re-emergence into public life, probably retaining his role as a vice-premier but without his decisive party and military roles.

Lost Momentum

Whatever the explanation, the anti-Teng anti-rightist campaign seems to have lost so much momentum in recent days that one of Peking's more astute diplomats is betting all corners that Mr. Teng will stage the second comeback of his career and return to public view by May 1.

Other observers agree that the anti-rightist campaign appears to be stagnating but they caution that the current period might turn out to be a lull in the storm. They point, with admissions of puzzlement, to signs of a possible shake-up of the staff surrounding Chairman Mao Tse-tung as a

As Anti-Rightist Drive Slows

Peking Paper Hints Teng Could Be Forgiven

By Ross H. Munro

suggestion that the current political situation is still quite fluid. Last week for the first time in two years or more, Mr. Mao met foreign visitors without the presence of three women officials who have served as his interpreters—his niece Wang Hai-jung, Nancy Tang and Chang Hanchin. The three women have had the crucial task of interpreting Mr. Mao's Homanese dialect, a task reportedly made more difficult by a speech impediment caused by a stroke.

Complicating this situation are the strong indications in recent weeks that Mr. Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, is playing a key role in directing the anti-rightist campaign.

With the exception of Mr. Teng and Education Minister Chou Jung-shan, who was first attacked by name on wall posters in November, most of China's

U.S., Russia Agree
On Satellite Link

MOSCOW, March 22 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union completed eight days of talks today designed to iron out delays in transferring the "hot line" crisis communication system to satellite links in space and signed a protocol on operational details.

The "hot line" actually ends in teletype machines in Washington and Moscow.

Until now the teletypes have been linked by ordinary land lines. The fear that messages might be intercepted or that communications might accidentally be broken prompted the two sides to seek a satellite connection.

senior officials have been making normal appearances recently. More and more, the articles about the campaign have focused on Mr. Teng alone and, as did yesterday's article, have left the clear suggestion that he is a minority of one.

This hardly seems consistent with what the People's Daily was saying three weeks ago in a front-page article. A joint criticism group from Peking's two major universities declared in alarmed tones that the "capitalist roaders in positions of authority in the party still hold tremendous power" and are "running around and making liaison with each other."

Meanwhile, newspaper reports on the campaign leave the impression that the Chinese are treating the matter as little more than another of the ideological campaigns which have been conducted since the Cultural Revolution. Last week, for instance, the People's Daily reported on how the campaign is being handled by "the Sixth Company of a certain unit of the Peking garrison" of the army.

There was not even a hint that Mr. Teng's policies had affected the unit or that there would be any concrete changes within the unit because of the current campaign.

Despite all of this, yesterday's article declared in effect that the campaign has already succeeded. Whether or not Mr. Teng repents his political sins, "he is already serving his purpose as a negative example... stimulating the revolutionary people to more firmly uphold Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." The current political situation, the People's Daily concluded, is "excellent."

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Summer Time
In U.K. Greeted
By a Snowfall

LONDON, March 22 (AP).—Snow fell in many parts of Britain today on the first full day of daylight saving time—up to 8 inches in some places.

The snow blocked roads, including the mountain route from Penrith to Alston in northwest England, and the road in southwest England leading from north Devon to Exmoor across the moors.

In Scotland, a helicopter rescued two Boy Scouts missing overnight on a blizzard-swept hillside on the Campsie Fells which lie between Glasgow and Loch Lomond.

Summer time started at 2 a.m. Sunday when clocks were advanced one hour.

McGovern Asks Ties
With Vietnam Regime

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., has urged the U.S. government to recognize the government of Vietnam, support its membership in the United Nations and lift the present U.S. trade embargo.

Reporting on his trip to Vietnam in January, Sen. McGovern also called for the United States to reaffirm the 1973 Paris peace agreement, which called for a full accounting of Americans killed or missing in action in Vietnam and for material assistance by the United States in rebuilding Vietnam.

France to Build
Nuclear Power
Plant for Libya

PARIS, March 22 (NYT).—France agreed today to build a nuclear power plant in Libya.

The agreement and other cultural and technical accords were signed by French and Libyan officials at the end of a visit to Tripoli by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The French made it clear, however, that they would not provide Libya with nuclear research facilities nor the means for producing heavy water that could be used to develop nuclear weapons.

The French and Libyans also signed agreements under which France, in addition to the 400-megawatt nuclear plant, would provide a cement factory, a facility for water desalination, and a waste treatment plant. France deferred, however, Libyan requests that this country increase its purchases of Libyan crude oil. In the last three years, France's purchases of Libyan crude has fallen to 3 million tons from 17 million tons.

There was no reported discussion of increased arms sales to Libya by France. The sale of French-built Mirage fighter planes to Libya and their eventual transfer to Egypt for use against Israel in the 1973 war caused a diplomatic dispute between France and the United States.

Soviet Satellite Firing

MOSCOW, March 22 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has launched a Molnia-1 communications satellite to assist television, telephone and radio links with Siberia, the Far East and Soviet Central Asia, Tass said.

Air France and British Airways join forces to create the London Airbridge.



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After Proposals by U.S.

Envoys Express Puzzlement
On Soviet Silence on SALT-2

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, March 22 (NYT)—The lack of a Soviet response so far to the latest U.S. proposals for resolving remaining differences over a new agreement in limiting strategic arms has puzzled a few Soviet insiders as well as some Western diplomats here.

The proposals were made in reply to those that the Soviet party chief, Leonid Brezhnev, gave to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger before their talks ended here in January. The U.S. proposals were reportedly conveyed more than a month ago through Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin in Washington. A U.S. diplomat said that a reply was expected by the middle of this month.

There is speculation in some quarters that the delay on the SALT-2 talks reflects Soviet concern about the U.S. election campaign rather than technical considerations. A well-placed Soviet source thought that Moscow might have given up on a new arms accord this year, feeling that it could not be completed during the heat of a U.S. election.

But another Soviet source felt that the Kremlin did not yet view

the election campaign as a major obstacle to a new arms agreement, which it considers to be in the interest of both nations.

High Priority Seen

A related theory here is that the Russians might be holding back out of pique over growing criticism in the United States of the détente relationship. But some U.S. diplomats and Soviet insiders discounted this because they felt Moscow attached a high priority to concluding the agreement outlined by Mr. Brezhnev and President Ford near Vladivostok 16 months ago.

While stepping up its criticism of the United States recently, the Soviet press has generally sort-pedaled its disapproval of the tougher line on détente that Mr. Ford has taken in recent speeches. The foreign affairs weekly Novoye Vremya observed in its current issue that the concept of "peace through strength," which Mr. Ford proposed to replace the word "détente," had failed to bring its authors anything but "failures like the defeat of the aggressors in Indochina."

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, also recently criticized the election-time "fashion of faultfinding" against relaxation of tensions but it contended that responsible U.S. politicians still understood that better East-West relations headed off the threat of nuclear war.

No Public Anger

Although it may be worried, the Kremlin has not expressed public anger over Washington's postponement last week of joint conferences on energy, housing and commerce because of Soviet involvement in Angola.

Soviet and U.S. negotiators have been meeting daily to seek an agreement defining the limitation of nuclear test explosions. It is uncertain whether they will finish before the March 31 deadline, when a related 1974 pact limiting underground nuclear tests to an explosive force of 150 kilotons goes into effect. A diplomatic source following the progress of the talks here has reported that a basic hurdle—on-site inspection—has been overcome, putting an agreement within reach.

Congo Leader Unhurt

BRASZAVILLE, Congo, March 22 (AP)—President Marien Ngoussou, 37, escaped unhurt Friday when his helicopter crashed into a forest in Ovando district, 250 miles north of Brazzaville, the Congo news agency reported today. Two persons in the helicopter were killed.



ROOSTING TIME—Cambodian storks flock to the top branch to build their nests.

Ford Aides Call Reagan Challenge an Asset

By Robert Shogan

WASHINGTON, March 22.—When and if Ronald Reagan drops out of the Republican presidential race, President Ford's campaign will lose one of its most valuable assets.

Not that Mr. Ford's advisers would be sorry to see Mr. Reagan quit at this point. They fear that a continuation of his challenge to the President beyond the North Carolina primary tomorrow would be divisive and disruptive for Republicans.

But most also believe that the Reagan effort has worked some wonders for the President. "I have to agree with the premise

that it has been a positive factor," Stuart Spencer, a California political consultant who now runs the President Ford committee, said.

"It has shaped the President up as a candidate. Now he has a confidence level, not only as a good president, but as a good candidate," Mr. Spencer said.

Sharp Contrast Seen

This view contrasts sharply with the public attitude expressed by Ford campaign officials last fall, before Mr. Reagan officially announced his candidacy. At that time, Howard Callaway, who recently took leave as chairman of Mr. Ford's national campaign

because of conflict-of-interest allegations, and other Ford backers expressed concern that a Reagan challenge would be so divisive as to undermine Mr. Ford's chances of winning election in November.

Their anxiety reflected the general view of the President's shaky status as a national politician. Mr. Ford had never won an election outside his old congressional district in Grand Rapids, Mich., and had no strong personal constituency in the Republican party nationally.

His chief political victories had come from vetoing congressional legislation, leaving a negative image on his image.

A Ford Demonstration

Then came the campaign against Mr. Reagan. In a series of primary elections Mr. Ford demonstrated that he could get votes from the northern fringes of New England to the southern tip of Florida, as well as in his native Midwest. He has emerged with a positive image as a winner, a factor likely to generate enthusiasm among party workers in the general election campaign.

Along with the personal advantage for the President, the struggle with Mr. Reagan has brought benefits for the Ford campaign organization, which appeared inept and uncertain early in the game.

"We have shaped up our operation here at the Ford campaign," Mr. Spencer said, "and sharpened up our operation at the White House."

Eddie Mahe, executive director of the Republican National Committee, who has been avowedly neutral in the Ford-Reagan contest but who has an obvious stake in the November elections, said:

"From my point of view, the most important result of the Reagan candidacy is forcing the Ford campaign to be a campaign with some degree of competency and professionalism."

Finding the Prejudices
"It sharpened us up," Pete Kaye, press spokesman for the President Ford Committee, said. "We found out who the producers are and who the nonproducers are."

Through the struggle with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Kaye noted, the Ford campaign has "learned how to use White House power."

It was mainly the power and prestige of the presidency that Reagan aides blamed for their candidate's primary setbacks. And they probably will remain Mr. Ford's strongest weapon in the campaign against the Democrats if he becomes the GOP nominee.

© Los Angeles Times.

Reagan, Wallace Face Tests
In North Carolina Vote Today

RALEIGH, N.C., March 22 (AP).—North Carolina's voters are preparing to vote in a primary election that could be critical to two conservative presidential candidates, Democrat George Wallace and Republican Ronald Reagan.

Both candidates have suffered a string of early primary losses. Both would like victory in tomorrow's voting to demonstrate that they still have a political base from which to continue their campaigns. The Democrats will choose 61 delegates and the Republicans 54.

North Carolina voters in recent years have favored conservatives. The state gave 70 per cent of its vote to Richard Nixon in 1972. Democrats gave Gov. Wallace 50.2 per cent of the vote in the 1972 primary. In 1968, Hubert Humphrey ran a poor third behind Mr. Nixon and Gov. Wallace, when the latter was a third-party candidate.

The state has a pronounced streak of fundamentalist social conservatism as well. The voters in 1973 turned down by a margin of 2 to 1 a proposal to allow the sale of cocktails in restaurants. North Carolina drinking laws to carry their liquor in "brown bags" if they want to consume it in public.

The North Carolina race gives Mr. Wallace another crack at a fellow Southerner, Jimmy Carter, who this year has laid claim to the Southern constituency that Mr. Wallace has held in Democratic politics since 1968.

Man of New South
Mr. Carter has presented himself as a politician of the new South, a man who says that the best thing that ever happened to the region was the passage of the Civil Rights Act that Gov.

Wallace bitterly opposed in the 1960s.

Mr. Carter's advertising shows him doing manual labor on his Georgia peanut farm. Gov. Wallace, meanwhile, has had to open up his physical capacities that he thinks hurt him in Florida.

The Wallace of 1972 disdained mention of his opponents. "Let them draw their own crowd," he used to say. This week, however, he has leaped out at Mr. Carter, accusing him of lying about his past support of the Alabama governor.

The Wallace of 1972 harped on busing, an emotional issue in the state's major cities after the Supreme Court ordered it for Charlotte in 1971.

But this year Gov. Wallace says he has found that "there's no use to talk about integration and segregation anymore" in the South.

So Gov. Wallace has told his audiences that he, too, is "a part of the new South" and has boasted of the black support he got in Alabama when he last ran for governor.

Reagan Effort
Mr. Reagan has poured time and money into his effort. A "substantial portion" of the \$85,000 in federal matching funds the campaign received was immediately used to pay for North Carolina television ads, a Reagan campaign aide said.

Mr. Reagan spent his week resting a barrage of suggestions that he withdrew from the race. He said it was an orchestrated "psych job" by the White House.

Instead, Mr. Reagan tried to draw attention to the liabilities he says President Ford would carry into a full campaign—responsibility for budget deficits, détente and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Ford stomped the state twice, making weekend tours of the mountainous Republican western counties. The President's top backer in the state, Gov. James Holshouser Jr., is a representative of traditional mountain Republicanism. Mr. Reagan's top backer, Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., is a Democrat who turned Republican in the 1960s. His strength lies in the coastal plains.

Prior tests of strength between the Helms and Holshouser factions have shown them to be almost equally strong and neither side in the primary is predicting a landslide.

Sampson Given Delay
By a Court in Nicosia

NICOSIA, March 22 (UPI).—Nikos Sampson, the former guerrilla who served as President of Cyprus for eight days during the abortive Greek coup in 1974, made a second court appearance today and asked for more time "to find a defense lawyer."

The judge granted the request by the former EOKA gunman, 40, who was brought to the court handcuffed and under strong police escort. The hearing was adjourned until Saturday. Mr. Sampson faces charges of carrying out "warlike undertakings."



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MUSIC
Purity, Blood
In 'Turandot'
At Strasbourg

By David Stevens

STRASBOURG (UPI).—Francis P. Turandot, with its heavyweights vocal and stage demands, is generally the property of the world's major opera theaters, but the new production just mounted here by the Opéra du Rhin proves that generous amounts of ambition and imagination can triumphantly overcome the limitations of a "regional" company.

Ambition is the department of Alain Lombard, the conductor of this production and artistic director of a troupe that seems ready to take on all operatic challenges. Imagination, in this case, was largely the province of Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, the designer and stage director of a production that was at once visually spectacular, psychologically probing, and awfully adapted to the Strasbourg theater's limitations and, on the whole, faithful to the spirit and letter of Puccini's law.

The principal ingredient of Ponnelle's staging seemed to be blood—blood as a passionate and life-giving force, and as a symbol of cruelty and extinction. Turandot's bloody purity combined both these aspects, and the main stage element in the first and third acts was not the usual immense flights of stairs, but an immense Buddha-like statue of the great princess, from whose abdominal cavity the living Turandot and ambassadors of the state made their entrances. In the second act, the scene of the enigma, this statue's place was taken by a cavernous animal's mouth, a reminder, perhaps, that we are in "the terrible year of the Tiger."

Savage Tale

This theme was carried out on the red masks and blood-colored costumes that did not do his own costumes, but Puccini's creations were of a piece with the total production. Finally, as Turandot yielded to love and the kneeling Calaf, the statue's eyes shed tears of blood—the end of a savage fairy tale, and a suggestion

Joyce Barker in Act II of Puccini's 'Turandot'

tion that the future will not be as gloriously happy as the past, and that the future will have its own tragedies.

It is Puccini's first law that opera will not be static, and this was no exception. The chorus moved vigorously throughout the Turandot—the South African soprano Joyce Barker, who is no natural actress—also moved, in ways that conveyed the torment and ambiguity of the statue's reversed, accepting-rejecting hands; and the savage search for the name of the Unknown Prince at the beginning of Act III had a sinister activity achieved with a minimum of stage business.

There were other striking effects, notably an effectively realistic execution of the unfortunate Prince of Persia by means of a razor-edged guillotine that became the guillotine for Calaf to strike a moment later. Ping, Pang and Pong were grotesque and comical, perhaps going a shade too far in recalling their

commedia-dell'arte origins, and the black prisoners, sent to the gallows, were a sight to behold. The singing, too, was excellent. The chorus, especially, was superb. The vocalists, too, were excellent. The vocalists, too, were excellent.

The Notes

Vocally, Barker's Turandot was superb, but always imperious and she delivered some stunningly accurate notes in the final act. Guyon Chamberlain, as Calaf, was in ringmastering dark-hued voice, while the Japanese soprano Emiko Matsui, as the imprisoned Turandot, was excellent. The vocalists, too, were excellent. The vocalists, too, were excellent.

FASHION

Giscard's Apple-Green Dinner Jacket

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 22 (UPI).—Should President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing wear a green velvet dinner jacket with gold-circled buttons at an official function?

Two French weeklies, *Miroir* and *Le Canard Enchaîné*, advised the President of wanting to play Beau Brummell. And today, *Le Quotidien de Paris*, in an editorial analyzing the President's drop in popularity, suggested: "The President's drop in popularity is due to the fact that the President recently received his ministers in an apple-green costume. But the middle of the road deputy sees it as one of the reasons for his failure at the electoral elections."

Minutes described the dinner jacket (worn at a reception held March 8 at Marigny, the Rothschild mansion recently bought by the French government and sold to the French Republic) as "it should be a bit in golden youth colors." Then it added, "in front of our eyes of elegance, delighted with his effect, the ministers, in black and white, looked like a tribe of penguins."

Le Canard Enchaîné ironically described the President as "a man of color" and added: "This Brummell or Mazarin" (a type of velvet or 17th and 18th-century comedies).

Red Velvet

Whether the President was trying to impose a new, and more colorful evening style is hard to tell. It remains that the Minister Michel Fontanet, who created a sensation with a black dinner jacket with flamingo velvet lapels, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac had also ordered a new dinner jacket for the occasion, but his tailor, Charvet (who is very conservative—Gen. Charles de Gaulle was one of his clients), said that he would not dream of giving Mr. Chirac anything but the classic black suit.

Besties, Mr. Chirac wouldn't go for anything else," he added. As for the President's tailor, Olivier Creed, he could not understand the uproar. Mr. Creed, 48, is a member of the seventh generation of a Scottish family who founded the Creed house in 1760. Headquarters are on the Rue Royale and the house has been dressing kings (George III), emperors (Napoleon III) and, also, yes, Beau Brummell. Today, it still dresses chiefs of state, including the Shah of Iran. The French President has been their client for 10 years.

"I introduced velvet dinner jackets 10 years ago," Mr. Creed said. "The Duke of Edinburgh has been wearing them for the past six years and the King of Spain for four years. The President," he added, "has ordered five or six of those jackets."

"If you want to know, they're almost passé now," he said, "and I am considering removing them from my collection."

And what about reaction from the French press? "French ministers are just too fuddy-duddy for words," he said. "The President,

even shows (March 22-23) in 60,000 American handresses at the Coliseum. Among other things, he will show them his famous cuts, day and evening, coiffures including so-called hyper-realist hairdos and coiffures for year 2000.

DINING

A Contemporary Example
Of 'Eating Out' Old Style

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, March 22 (UPI).—The 10th Arrondissement is the Gare de l'Est, the Gare du Nord, and the Gare de l'Est. The Gare de l'Est is the Gare du Nord, and the Gare du Nord is the Gare de l'Est.

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has been restrained to 35 francs a portion.

We had an extravagantly satirical "Sunday" lunch, which started with a taste of fole gras (to find out if it lived up to its reputation), before moving into the first course of salade Nicolas. This salad is a light and agreeable mixture of sliced avocado, crunchy green beans, curly celery leaves, and a few slices of fish, particularly sole, brill, turbot, and salmon.

Whenever a group of four with appetites that order a large fish which leaves itself to party preparation. Our bill (barbe) had been brained in the oven in white wine, mushrooms and shallots at the table. The sauce was a reduction of butter and cream.

The puff-paste miniature was a type of dish as a test. Some times they have only eye appeal, and taste like stale cardboard. These spoke well for Nicolas' menu and indicated the minute attention given all details.

Nicolas' menu is strong on fish, particularly sole, brill, turbot, and salmon. The house has a reputation for its fish, particularly sole, brill, turbot, and salmon.

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MATERIAL MANAGEMENT
Currently residing in Europe, previously in Far East & U.S. Have been through "all the chains" including Director of Purchasing and Materials Management for Fortune 100 Company. Have supervisory manufacturing experience. Industrial background in electronics and automotive components. M.B.A. University of Chicago. Age 42.
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36 Belgian, nine years experience as Product Manager and Sales Manager with international corporations, seeks challenging position. French, English, Dutch.
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REGIONAL MANAGER
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July 1976

LONDON

Centennial Odd Bow Menotti

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 22 (GHT)—
"Maria Golovin," first pro-
duced by the Brussels World Fair
and seen briefly on Broad-
way, has not been one of Gian-
Carlo Menotti's more successful
works. It is doubtful why it
has not been getting to Lon-

don. It arrived at the Col-
iseum Theatre Friday night, given
by the Paris La Scala Opera in a
production by the com-
poser himself. This was a Can-
adian production, how to the U.S. it
was not, and an odd one, Men-
otti, for all his years of resi-
dence in the United States, has
not retained his Italian citi-
zenship as well as his Italian mu-
sic, and now lives in Scot-
land. "Maria Golovin," espe-
cially, is rather less Ameri-
can. "Madame Butterfly," all too
pleasantly the dramatic source
of his music.

Menotti has always been admir-
ing his sense of theater, but
as of the London critics ob-
served, "Maria Golovin,"
know-how is rarely matched
his know-what. In "Maria
Golovin," the story of a love af-
fair between a young man blind-
ed in war and a woman whose
husband is a POW, is blemished
by the hero's Italian self-pity
unreasonable jealousy and by
another's fateful and melodra-
matically triumphant possessive-

ness. A nasty little story, further
red by the unerring banality
Menotti's English text, which
sounds, as in other Menotti
as, like a translation from
Italian. The opera has its
real moments, however, mostly
in the act, but achieving in a
act of dramatic quality.
Menotti's sense of theater was
effectively evident in the
action, far above the Canadian
age. There were perfor-
mances of great promise by a
baritone, Richard Jackson,
a blind Donato, and a young
soprano, Alison Hargan, in the
role. A more experienced
soprano, Maureen Morelle, offered
admirable characterization as
mother.

was Menotti's night, but
for the producer-director
for the composer-librettist.

Italy Cancels La Scala's Tour of U.S.

NEW YORK, March 22 (NYT).

The Italian government an-
nounced yesterday that it had
canceled a scheduled U.S. tour this
year by Milan's La Scala Opera
company because of Italy's fi-
nancial straits.

The famed company was to
make its first visit to this
country with opera performances
two weeks between Sept. 7
and 19 at the John F. Kennedy
Center for the Performing Arts
in Washington. These appear-
ances were to have been followed
by a series of Verdi's Requiem
in Philadelphia and New York.
Announcement of the cancel-
lation was expressed by Martin
Stein, executive director of
Kennedy Center.

We were counting on La
Scala's visit as part of our opera
series and have spent
of money advertising it," he
said. "The series was to have
been a visit by the New
York City Opera Company in
1976 and by the Paris Opera
immediately after the La Scala
tour.

don't know what we'll sched-
ule for the missing two weeks.
Too late at this stage to get
her major opera company to
La Scala's place. We will
find some suitable musi-
cal programs as replace-

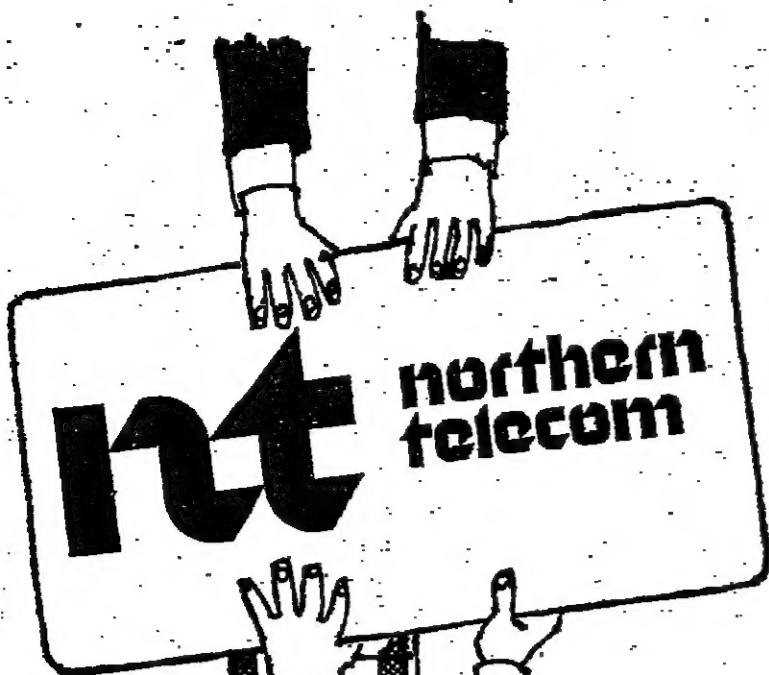
ment. Feinstein said that the
cost of the La Scala visit
to have been borne by Italy
that Kennedy Center could
finance the trip by itself.
Announcing the cancella-
tion, Adolfo Barti, Italy's Min-
ister of Tourism and Entertain-
ment, informed La Scala officials
the action was taken be-
cause the original budget had
been "substantially increased" since it
first made.

In view of this and of the
company's delicate financial and
operational situation, we are com-
mitted to cancel the tour," he said.
Letter to the company. "The
Italian Foreign Ministry will in-
form American authorities about
the decision."

he visit of the 350-member
company was to have been a high-
light of Kennedy Center's Bicen-
nial celebration. Its only
visit to the North Ameri-
can continent had been to Expo
in Montreal.

Italy Says Tourism Increased Last Year

ROME, March 22 (UPI)—The
number of tourists into Italy increas-
ed during the first nine months
last year despite the country's
inflation and labor problems, gov-
ernment statisticians reported.
They said 11,439,000 foreign
visitors arrived in Italy during
the first nine months of last
year and spent a total of 61,451
days in hotels and camping
sites—increases of 5.4 and 5.5 per-
cent, respectively, over the same
period of 1974.



CAN ONE OF CANADA'S MOST SUCCESSFUL INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES GET GLOBAL RECOGNITION WITH A NAME CHANGE?

YES. HOW?

By changing our name we are now able to market our products throughout the world under one corporate name. This means instant recognition no matter where we sell our products. Before we changed our name we sold our product as Northern Electric in most of the world. But in the largest single telecommunications market of them all, the United States, we were unable to do so. In the United States the Northern Electric name was already being used by a manufacturer of electrical appliances. In addition, a competitive manufacturer there uses the name North Electric. Obvious elements of confusion for customers, suppliers and investors alike. To eliminate such confusion we have changed our name to Northern Telecom, a name we have used successfully in the U.S. since 1971. It is the name by which we will be known wherever in the world we design, manufacture or sell our products.

WHO AND WHAT WE ARE.

We are the principal manufacturer of telecommunications equipment in Canada and the second largest in North America. Sales in 1975 exceeded one billion dollars.

In 33 factories—24 in Canada, six in the U.S. and one each in Turkey, Ireland and Malaysia—we manufacture one of the broadest lines of telecommunications equipment in the industry.

Our products are conceived and designed in Canada's largest industrial research organization, Bell-Northern Research. From these labs has come personal and business telephone equipment that has established design and performance standards for the world; electronic private automatic branch exchanges that have made us the largest single EPABX supplier to the North American telephone industry, outside the U.S. Bell System, and the SP-1 electronic central office switching exchange that, in the four years since its introduction in North America, has outsold all competitive systems. To date more than 1.2 million lines of SP-1 have been sold.



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Giant Franc ns Against D-Mark

ney Marts Quiet
eculation Ebbs

PARIS, March 22 (Reuters)—The Belgian franc recovered today as last week's surge began to turn against investors. The franc, pinned to the deutsche mark by the joint European float, opened higher without any support and advanced throughout the day, strengthening against the dollar.

Investors who had banked on a continuation of the franc's rise, however, were disappointed as the franc fell back to its starting point. The franc's recovery was seen as a sign that the market was moving toward a "snake" or "bull" market, but the franc's fall was seen as a sign that the market was moving toward a "bear" market.

The franc's fall was also seen as a sign that the market was moving toward a "bull" market, but the franc's fall was seen as a sign that the market was moving toward a "bear" market.

Optimistic Report in 1976

PARIS, March 22 (AP)—Organ Guaranty Trust said today that U.S. spending this year will be 7 percent in real terms, a more optimistic than last year's forecast.

State-Run U.K. Firms in Turmoil

By Peter T. Kilborn

LONDON, March 22 (NYT)—Britain's nationalized industries, most of which the government has taken over to protect consumers and workers from the effects of inflation, are in turmoil.

EEC Compares Wages, Productivity

U.S. Firms Pay More,
Get More Than Europeans

BRUSSELS, March 22 (UPI)—American industries are getting more for the wages they pay than those in almost all West European nations, the Common Market said today.

Pre-Tax Net At Bayer Off 29% in Year

Snia Viscosa Has Loss
Of 4.83 Billion Lire

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany, March 22 (Reuters)—Parent company pre-tax profits at Bayer fell 29 percent last year, the chemicals giant reported today.

Fed's Interest-Rate Moves Seen Tied to Currency Ills

Set on Three
EEC Loans

NEW YORK, March 22 (Reuters)—Financial market participants, puzzled by the Federal Reserve's recent manipulations of short-term interest rates, are suggesting that the erratic pattern over the past few weeks may well be linked to currency turmoil abroad.

Tougher Line Replaces Rescue Efforts

U.S. Banks Close In on Troubled REITs

NEW YORK, March 22 (NYT)—This time a year ago, the strong threat of a rash of bankruptcies by the nation's troubled real estate investment trusts (REITs) prompted many bank creditors to ease the terms for trust repayments of the billions of dollars due the banks.

ICL of U.K., Control Data To Set Up a Joint Venture

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—International Computers (Holdings) Ltd. (ICL) of Britain and Control Data Corp. of the United States have agreed in principle to form a joint business products enterprise, a spokesman for the U.K. company said today.

VW, Union Set Wages

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, March 22 (Reuters)—Employees of Volkswagen are to receive wage increases averaging 5.4 percent under an agreement reached with the I.G. Metall trade union.

Early Gains Cut in Active NYSE Trade

'Holding Pattern' Seen
Developing by Analysts

NEW YORK, March 22 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange climbed modestly this morning but later surrendered nearly all of the gain.

Morton-Norwich Expects Loss

Greeks Plan Aluminum Plant

A Greek mining concern and a state-owned bank along with two U.S. firms plan to establish a \$300-million aluminum plant near Delphi, National Steel and Southwire Corp. will both control 49 percent of the new plant with the remaining 2 percent going to Bauxites de Farnese (30 percent) and to the state-owned Hellenic Industrial Bank (21 percent).

Snia Viscosa Posts Loss

ROME, March 22 (AP)—Snia Viscosa lost 4.83 billion lire (about \$6.7 million) last year, the synthetic fibers and chemicals firm reported today.

Rolls Royce Profit Surges

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Rolls Royce reported today that its profits rose 37 percent in 1975.

Cockfield Reports Loss

LIBER, Belgium, March 22 (AP)—Cockfield S.A., the major Belgian steel company reported today that it lost 3.54 billion Belgian francs (about \$100 million) last year, down from a 1974 profit of 705.5 million francs.

General Electric Co. Ltd.

General Electric Co. Ltd. of Britain confirmed today a report that it is interested in selling its 18.3-percent interest in ICL.

Other Major Shareholders

are Plessey Co. which owns 30 percent of its equity, and the British government, which has a 10.5-percent stake.

Workers Seek Security

Workers, meanwhile, have been striking unofficially, not for higher pay this time, but to preserve the jobs that the government industry managers are trying to reduce to make their companies more efficient.

For One Thing, They Say, the Major Monetary Aggregates are Still Well Below the Fed's Target Rate.

At the same time, services are being cut. The Post Office, which runs the telephone service, is shutting Sunday picture reducing Saturday operations and ending twice-daily deliveries in many locations.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Texasgulf Revolving Copper Deposit

Texasgulf Inc.'s big Cerro Colorado copper ore body in which it holds a 30-percent equity interest appears to be richer than originally expected. In its 1975 annual report, the company reported the previously reported estimate that the Cerro Colorado deposit contains more than one billion tons of material grading 0.6 percent copper, with some molybdenum and precious metals. But the company adds that "recent drilling indicates the ore grade may be higher with large tonnages of 1-percent copper." A company spokesman says further details are not yet available.

Greeks Plan Aluminum Plant

A Greek mining concern and a state-owned bank along with two U.S. firms plan to establish a \$300-million aluminum plant near Delphi, National Steel and Southwire Corp. will both control 49 percent of the new plant with the remaining 2 percent going to Bauxites de Farnese (30 percent) and to the state-owned Hellenic Industrial Bank (21 percent).

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Swiss Credit Bank Takes Over Bank

Swiss Credit Bank will acquire the 83 1/3 percent of Mercier-Bank of Luxembourg that it does not already own on March 31. The name of the bank will be changed to Credit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A. Currently, Barclays Bank of Britain, Bank of Paris, and Bank of West Germany, and National Bank of Detroit each hold 16 2/3 percent. Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein and Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz each own 11 2/3 percent, and Nordbank, also of West Germany, holds 10 percent.

Morton-Norwich Expects Loss

Morton-Norwich Products Inc. says it will report a net loss of as much as \$7.5 million for the year ending June 30 due to a one-time write-off of \$34 million in connection with the disposal of certain lines of business. In fiscal 1975, the diversified maker of drugs, household products, chemicals and salts earned \$17.5 million. John Simmons, president, says the write-off and loss will not affect the company's quarterly dividend rate of 22 cents a share. The charge against earnings stems partly from an agreement in principle to sell control of its France-based Orlane cosmetic businesses to Norton Simon of New York, for \$21 million in cash. Another factor is implementation of the company's previously announced plans "to disengage from unprofitable and low-growth businesses."

Tougher Line Replaces Rescue Efforts

U.S. Banks Close In on Troubled REITs

NEW YORK, March 22 (NYT)—This time a year ago, the strong threat of a rash of bankruptcies by the nation's troubled real estate investment trusts (REITs) prompted many bank creditors to ease the terms for trust repayments of the billions of dollars due the banks.

Snia Viscosa Posts Loss

ROME, March 22 (AP)—Snia Viscosa lost 4.83 billion lire (about \$6.7 million) last year, the synthetic fibers and chemicals firm reported today.

Rolls Royce Profit Surges

LONDON, March 22 (AP)—Rolls Royce reported today that its profits rose 37 percent in 1975.

Cockfield Reports Loss

LIBER, Belgium, March 22 (AP)—Cockfield S.A., the major Belgian steel company reported today that it lost 3.54 billion Belgian francs (about \$100 million) last year, down from a 1974 profit of 705.5 million francs.

General Electric Co. Ltd.

General Electric Co. Ltd. of Britain confirmed today a report that it is interested in selling its 18.3-percent interest in ICL.

Other Major Shareholders

are Plessey Co. which owns 30 percent of its equity, and the British government, which has a 10.5-percent stake.

Workers Seek Security

Workers, meanwhile, have been striking unofficially, not for higher pay this time, but to preserve the jobs that the government industry managers are trying to reduce to make their companies more efficient.

For One Thing, They Say, the Major Monetary Aggregates are Still Well Below the Fed's Target Rate.

At the same time, services are being cut. The Post Office, which runs the telephone service, is shutting Sunday picture reducing Saturday operations and ending twice-daily deliveries in many locations.

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Portfolio Managers and Fiduciaries:

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TIMINGS® is a publication for institutional investors which focuses extensive and original research on when to buy and sell U. S. stocks. Fundamental and technical analyses, as well as money aggregates, are combined with Divergence Analysis, a technique originated by William X. Scheinman which attempts to measure crowd psychology, to produce a complete system of stock selections within industry groups and market timing.

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Mr. Denmark's telephone number is 47-99-79.

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Member of the Trade Development Bank Holding

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-3676- High Low		Stocks and Div in \$		Sta. P/E 100s		3 p.m. High Low		Crye Quot. Close	
674	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
675	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
676	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
677	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
678	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
679	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
680	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
681	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
682	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
683	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
684	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
685	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
686	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
687	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
688	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
689	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
690	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
691	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
692	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
693	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
694	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
695	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
696	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
697	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
698	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
699	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
700	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
701	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
702	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
703	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
704	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
705	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
706	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
707	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
708	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
709	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
710	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
711	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
712	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
713	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
714	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
715	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
716	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
717	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
718	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
719	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
720	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
721	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
722	43	ScotDov	12	12	64	64	64	64	64
723	43	ScotDov	12	12					

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$150,000,000

J. P. Morgan & Co. Incorporated
8% Notes Due 1986

Interest payable March 15 and September 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. <i>Incorporated</i>	SMITH BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO. <i>Incorporated</i>	GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
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LAZARD FRERES & CO.	LEHMAN BROTHERS <i>Incorporated</i>	LOEB, RHOADES & CO.
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EUROPARTNERS SECURITIES CORPORATION		ROBERT FLEMING <i>Incorporated</i>
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SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		SOGEN-SWISS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
UES-DB CORPORATION		ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC.
DAIWA SECURITIES AMERICA INC.		THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. <i>International, Inc.</i>
NOMURA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.		ULTRAFIN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (AMERICA), INC.		SUEZ AMERICAN CORPORATION

March 18, 1976.

March 18, 1976.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 22

1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close	1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close
1 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
2 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
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8 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
9 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
10 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES FUND S.A.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE OF CONVOCAION

The annual general meeting of shareholders of International Securities Fund will be held at the registered office of the Corporation, 14 Rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, on April 1st, 1976, at 3 p.m., to deliberate the following.

AGENDA

- 1) Report of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
- 2) Presentation of the balance sheet and profit and loss account as at December 31, 1975;
- 3) Discharge of duties of the Board and of the Statutory Auditor;
- 4) Elections to Office;
- 5) Decision to suspend the publication of the quarterly reports to shareholders;
- 6) Miscellaneous.

Resolutions relative to the agenda of the ordinary general meeting do not require a special quorum and will be deemed valid if voted upon by a majority of the Shareholders present or represented. No Shareholder, either on his own account or in the capacity of proxyholder, may participate in votations for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the issued shares of the Corporation or in excess of two fifths of the number of shares represented at that meeting.

Participation in the aforesaid general annual meeting will be open to Shareholders who have deposited their shares not less than five days prior to the date of meeting either at the registered office of International Securities Fund or at one of the following banks:

BANCO DI NAPOLI

Via Roma 177, NAPOLI (Italy).

BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG

14 Rue Aldringen, LUXEMBOURG (Luxembourg).

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close	1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close
1 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
2 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
3 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
4 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
5 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
6 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
7 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
8 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
9 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
10 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

Currency Rates

1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close	1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close
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10 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

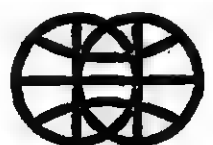
1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close	1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close
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10 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

International Bonds Traded in Europe

1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close	1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close
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9 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
10 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4

Midday Indicated Prices

1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close	1976 - Stocks and Div in 5	High. Low.	Stk. P/E 100s.	3 p.m. prev. High Low Quot. Close
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7 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
8 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
9 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
10 Acme Ham	31 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4



ADELA
INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.
Luxembourg

DM 70,000,000
8% Bearer Bonds of 1976/1983

- Stock Index No. 458 816 -

Issue price: 99 1/2%

DRESDNER BANK

AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

DEUTSCHE BANK

AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

COMMERZBANK

AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK

GIROZENTRALE

ABD SECURITIES CORPORATION
AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO
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BANK FOR GERMANY
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BANQUE HERMANN LAMPE
BANQUE FRANCAISE
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BANQUE LAMBERT - LUXEMBOURG S.A.
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BANQUE WORMS
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND
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JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.
CHRISTIANA BANK OG KREDITKASSE
COMPAGNIE LUXEMBOURGEOISE
DE BANQUE S.A.
CREDIT LYONNAIS
CREDIT-AL-TALENT-BANKVEREIN
DG BANK
DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSBANK
DEUTSCH-SUDAMERIKANISCHE BANK
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
EUROPARTNERS SECURITIES CORPORATION
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER
OSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AG
HAMBROS BANK
HILL, SAMUEL & CO.
KANSALLS-OSAKE-PANKKI
KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED
KUNN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
LOEB, RHODES & CO.
MERCK, FINCK & CO.
METALLGIESSCHAFT
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
NESSITT, THOMSON
ORION BANK
PABANKEN
SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL
J. HENRY SCHROEDER WAGG & CO.
SOCIETE GENERALE
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(SECURITIES)
S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.
WILLIAMS, GILBY & CO.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
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(OVERSEAS)
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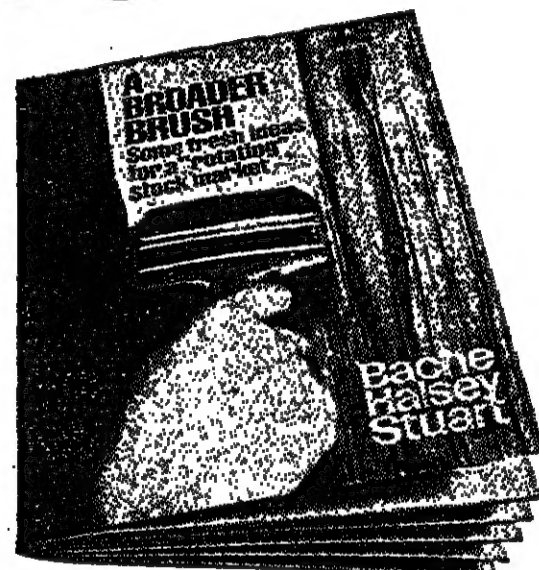
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Lloyds Bank International Limited

February 1976

Eurocurrency Interest Rates					International Stock Indexes					Tokyo Exchange					Chile Devalues Peso				
										March 22, 1976					SANTIAGO, March 22 (AP)				
										Price					Price				
D.	1-month	3-month	6-month	1-year	East.	West.	High	Low	ASEI	Alst. Glas.	227	Matsu E. Wesc.	257	1,000	DJV.—Chile's central bank announced a sixth mini-devaluation of the peso for the year today.				
D.	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	4 1/4-4 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227	The new rate is 10.75 pesos to the dollar, down 1.4 per cent from 19.50. <td data-kind="ghost"></td> <td data-kind="ghost"></td> <td data-kind="ghost"></td> <td data-kind="ghost"></td>				
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227	19.50. The bank began regular mini-devaluations in 1974 to keep the peso on a realistic rate with the dollar. <td data-kind="ghost"></td> <td data-kind="ghost"></td> <td data-kind="ghost"></td> <td data-kind="ghost"></td>				
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	102.50	102.00	105.00	97.50	Asahi	227	227	227	227	227					
D.	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1/4-5 1/2	5 1															

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In the recent bull market we have begun to observe a classic pattern. As the market advances, investors tend to concentrate on blue chips, which soon seem to be bid up to levels at which they lose some of their appeal.

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INTERNATIONAL S.A.
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Notice is hereby given to holders of class A shares of Convertible International S.A. that on or after March 22, 1974, payment of a dividend of U.S. \$0.60 will be made against tender of coupon No. 7 with one of the following paying agencies:
The main office of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg/Paris in Luxembourg
Gredietbank N.V. in Brussels
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro in Rome
Crédit Commercial de France in Paris
Vestdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale in Düsseldorf,
the corporate trust office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in New York City, New York.
As a result of this contribution from March 22nd the net asset value of A shares will reflect the decreased proportion of the net assets allocable to A shares as described in the filing prospectus.

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Capital of the fund on 1st December 1973:
14,481,627.94 = number of the shares outstanding = 1,248,044
net assets valued S 10.74

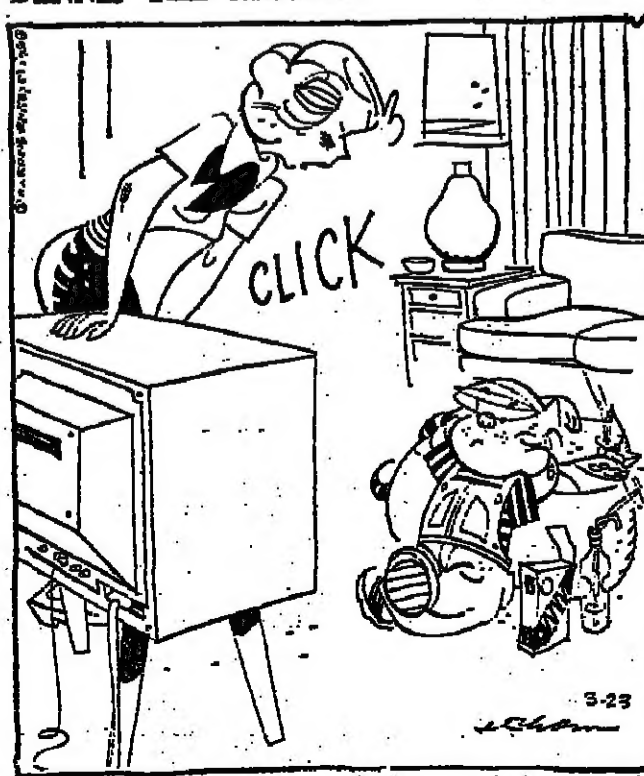
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Edited by Will Weng

strength outside hearts.

If North produces the ace-queen of diamonds, the King is

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠
Pass Pass Pass
West led the diamond.



"AND NOW AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM

هولاء من الأصل

ut Labor Dispute Continues e Words 'Play Ball' ing Loudest Cheers

By Joseph Durso

PETERSBURG, Fla., March 22 (UPI)—When the great of the baseball business ended the other night after 17 days, the named Hoot Gibson stopped the music and announced to the crowd. The noise of the St. Patrick's Day revelers they listened, then the lounge erupted into the loudest of whistles of the night.

The St. Petersburg Times appeared the next morning—when the British pound was slipping, the Prime Minister and the American political primaries were raging—the nine trumpets of the news across all eight columns of Page 1 Ball, Kuhn Orders.

Lon Brock reached the St. Louis Cardinals' training camp morning, he opened the trunk of his car and took out eight shirts he had ordered for the occasion. Each carried a large "Big Boy" logo, general manager of the team, beneath large letters: "THE BOSS."

It meant, said the base-stealing king of the major leagues, acknowledgment of one irremovable fact of life in the midst of baseball revolution.

Revolution Continues

Protest did not end last week, but it did reach a peak in St. Louis and Arizona where Major League Baseball usually brought in money. The issues ranged from the minimum \$600 a year through meal money of \$23 a day, to pensions a month at age 55.

be critical issue was the "reserve system," which bound a player's team year after year and which had been toppled by a federal court decision.

Legal dispute is still being fought by negotiators for the two sides. They are trying to soften the blow expected next two years when all 600 big leaguers may become free.

On the 24 training bases from the Atlantic Ocean to the desert, the reaction was explosive when commissioner John A. McNamara opened the camps Thursday: spring had finally arrived.

Older people who pay \$2 apiece to sit in the grandstand to young ones chasing balls, the news meant relief from between social security checks.

It meant that the clubs again would pick up the tab. The state of Florida, which draws 28 million visitors a year, that the record tourist boom would recover one of its best years and the \$1 million a day baseball pumps into the economy.

Baseball returned to "normal" late last week only in the sense that Paris returned to normal after the French.

The club owners were being castigated as feudal in the players as greedy in their reach.

Meaning of Money

ows were raised when Pete Rose of the world champion Reds drove to work in a Rolls Royce after warning his to be moderate. And letters were addressed to "the all-boy" when Tom Seaver of the New York Mets asked for or three years of pitching after taking an active role in the union talks.

ears of the dispute even threatened to outlast the opening of the season on April 8 and the festive occasions to follow: anniversary of the American League and the 100th of the And they have certainly wounded the 12 new managers taking their jobs and their teams south for the first time.

history of this spring won't be written for a long time. Shannon, who turned to broadcasting after a kidney disease career with the St. Louis Cardinals. "Maybe five years, years, but a long time."

baseball people agreed that two things would be radically the personal relationship between a team and a player. And the financial relationships among everybody. At visualize free-for-all auctions with Catfish Hunter selling for \$3.75 million, as he did last year to the New York Yankees. But they did see salaries rising and teams competing as to keep talent from jumping into the open market.

guar Autos k on Track

ON, March 22 (UPI)—The Jaguar auto—five owner of the Le Mans race during the 1950s again be seen on the motor racing circuit after a break of 13 years.

British Leyland works Jaguar XJ 5.3 coupes compete in the European Car championship with the six-hour trophy race in April at Silverstone.

Jaguar challenge will be British driver Derek Bell, with France's Henri Pescarolo, won at Le Mans in 1965. Bell's partner David Hobbs, and the Jaguar car will be driven by Andy Rouse, the British touring champion and Steve Thompson.

en Recovers by Enough Win 2d Straight Event

SONVILLE, Fla., March 22 (UPI)—Robert Green yesterday won his second straight golf tournament, bouncing back from a double bogey to a birdie on the 18th hole in the final round of the 12-hole tournament. Green, who won last Sunday by six strokes at Doral, saw an early three-stroke lead almost evaporate when he had trouble getting out of a trap on the par-3 third hole, and three-putted from less than 30 feet.

He threw his putter on the ground when he missed his second putt, from about 15 feet. But he quickly pulled his game together and continued his march to his 10th Professional Golfers Association victory in less than five years.

But he quickly pulled his game together and continued his march to his 10th Professional Golfers Association victory in less than five years.

ABA Results
Sunday's Games
1. St. Louis 115 (1st) 23, 24; 2. Boston 112 (2nd) 22, 23; 3. Philadelphia 110 (3rd) 21, 22; 4. New York 108 (4th) 20, 21; 5. Washington 106 (5th) 19, 20; 6. Chicago 104 (6th) 18, 19; 7. Detroit 102 (7th) 17, 18; 8. Milwaukee 100 (8th) 16, 17; 9. Kansas City 98 (9th) 15, 16; 10. San Antonio 96 (10th) 14, 15; 11. Phoenix 94 (11th) 13, 14; 12. Dallas 92 (12th) 12, 13; 13. Houston 90 (13th) 11, 12; 14. Portland 88 (14th) 10, 11; 15. Seattle 86 (15th) 9, 10; 16. Utah 84 (16th) 8, 9; 17. New Orleans 82 (17th) 7, 8; 18. Memphis 80 (18th) 6, 7; 19. San Diego 78 (19th) 5, 6; 20. Cleveland 76 (20th) 4, 5; 21. Los Angeles 74 (21st) 3, 4; 22. Sacramento 72 (22nd) 2, 3; 23. Phoenix 70 (23rd) 1, 2; 24. Portland 68 (24th) 0, 1; 25. Seattle 66 (25th) 0, 1; 26. Utah 64 (26th) 0, 1; 27. New Orleans 62 (27th) 0, 1; 28. Memphis 60 (28th) 0, 1; 29. San Diego 58 (29th) 0, 1; 30. Cleveland 56 (30th) 0, 1; 31. Los Angeles 54 (31st) 0, 1; 32. Sacramento 52 (32nd) 0, 1; 33. Phoenix 50 (33rd) 0, 1; 34. Portland 48 (34th) 0, 1; 35. Seattle 46 (35th) 0, 1; 36. Utah 44 (36th) 0, 1; 37. New Orleans 42 (37th) 0, 1; 38. Memphis 40 (38th) 0, 1; 39. San Diego 38 (39th) 0, 1; 40. Cleveland 36 (40th) 0, 1; 41. Los Angeles 34 (41st) 0, 1; 42. Sacramento 32 (42nd) 0, 1; 43. Phoenix 30 (43rd) 0, 1; 44. Portland 28 (44th) 0, 1; 45. Seattle 26 (45th) 0, 1; 46. Utah 24 (46th) 0, 1; 47. New Orleans 22 (47th) 0, 1; 48. Memphis 20 (48th) 0, 1; 49. San Diego 18 (49th) 0, 1; 50. Cleveland 16 (50th) 0, 1; 51. Los Angeles 14 (51st) 0, 1; 52. Sacramento 12 (52nd) 0, 1; 53. Phoenix 10 (53rd) 0, 1; 54. Portland 8 (54th) 0, 1; 55. Seattle 6 (55th) 0, 1; 56. Utah 4 (56th) 0, 1; 57. New Orleans 2 (57th) 0, 1; 58. Memphis 0 (58th) 0, 1; 59. San Diego 0 (59th) 0, 1; 60. Cleveland 0 (60th) 0, 1; 61. Los Angeles 0 (61st) 0, 1; 62. Sacramento 0 (62nd) 0, 1; 63. Phoenix 0 (63rd) 0, 1; 64. Portland 0 (64th) 0, 1; 65. Seattle 0 (65th) 0, 1; 66. Utah 0 (66th) 0, 1; 67. New Orleans 0 (67th) 0, 1; 68. 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